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JOHN PAUL JONES.

John Paul Jones was born July 6, 1747, at Arbigland, Scotland, on the rugged shores of Solway Firth. His father, John Paul, was a lowlander, who married Jeanne Macduff, of Highland blood, descended from a clan that had "their home among the heathered hills of Scotland." Both served a country squire, John Paul as gardener, gamekeeper and fish-warden, and his wife as lady's maid.

At twelve years old a passionate love of the sea had developed, and young John Paul was apprenticed to James Younger, of Whitehaven, across the Solway, a prosperous merchant trading to the American colonies.

Soon the *Friendship*, bound to Virginia, stood out to sea and a month later dropped her anchor in the Rappahannock river, bearing to the new land the future admiral of the yet unborn United States. His brother, William, had preceded him and was the owner of a large plantation in tide-water Virginia.

John Paul progressed rapidly in his loved career. He became chief mate of a slaver, an occupation just beginning to fill the hearts of men with horror, and which he soon abandoned with disgust. At twenty-one his seamanship and intelligence brought him the command of a trader, the *John*, in which he voyaged between the West Indies and the Rappahannock. Here he often visited his brother, William, who died about 1774, leaving his estate to his sister, Mary Young. About this time John Paul changed his name to John Paul Jones—why, is still a debatable question.

Meanwhile the rebellious colonies began the strife for liberty, and the American navy began to be. December 7, 1775, John

Paul Jones was made lieutenant on the *Alfred*, a converted merchantman, and the flagship of Commodore Hopkins. On this war frigate, the beginning of our navy, "the foundations of a new power afloat," John Paul Jones hoisted the first naval flag of an American squadron. This famous yellow silk banner bore the legend "Don't tread on me." It was made by the Misses Mary and Sarah Austin, of Philadelphia. The *Alfred* sailed up and down the Delaware with the flag floating from its masthead and was cheered by the thousands along the river bank. As captain of the *Providence* and later of the *Alfred*,



Birthplace of John Paul Jones, Arbigland, England.

he made several brilliant cruises, bringing glory to himself and priceless munitions of war to the colonies.

June 14, 1777, he was commissioned commander of the *Ranger*, and above her he raised the first Stars and Stripes that ever waved over a ship of war. He carried the flag across the sea, and in Quiberon bay, as the new flag of the Union passed through the heavy line of battleships, "the French guns roared out the first salute ever given by a foreign navy to the national standard of the United States."

It was in the *Ranger*, "the sauciest craft afloat," that Captain Jones ranged along the coasts of England and Ireland, and earned from the terror-stricken people the name of "pirate" and "freebooter."

In 1779, Jones turned a condemned East Indian, *Duc de Duras*, into a makeshift frigate, calling her the *Bon-homme Richard*, in honor of Franklin. To this he transferred his flag and with her he fought his famous battle with the *Serapis*, sinking his own ship but capturing the English frigate and transferring his survivors to her decks, while the *Bon-homme Richard* went down in glory. He took refuge in Holland to be met with the demand of the British ambassador to the Dutch government that the English prizes taken by a "certain Paul Jones,—rebel, pirate and state criminal" be restored. In the diplomatic entanglement that followed, Jones showed that he understood delicate international questions quite as well as did the British ambassador.

He also understood when to fight and when to run away. Several British men-of-war blocked the port and thought they had John Paul Jones safely bottled up, but on Christmas day, in a severe easterly gale, Jones sailed out of the harbor in full view of the British fleet, and skillfully and audaciously escaped them.

Honors now showered in on the intrepid Jones. The king of France conferred on him the Royal Order of Military Merit and the rank and title of Chevalier. From the congress of the United States he received a vote of thanks and from Washington a letter of congratulation. He was given command of another ship, but too late to do more effectual service for the country he loved so well. Peace closed the conflict, the peace which gave the colonies independence. Later, Jones became an admiral in the Russian navy, and when France stretched "her strong limbs and swore she would be free," he resigned his position in the Empress Catherine's fleet to offer his sword to the cause of freedom in the old world.

But his body was rapidly failing, and on the 18th of July, 1792, John Paul Jones died in Paris, "with the colors of his unconquered and unstricken spirit flying to the end."

Mr. Brady in a recent article in *Munsey*, says: "Besides the memory of his battles, Paul Jones left a collection of immortal sayings, which are the heritage of the American navy and the admiration of brave men the world over. When the monument which is to be erected shall be ready for inscriptions, these may with propriety be carved upon it:

"*'I do not wish to have command of any ship that does not sail fast, for I intend to go in harm's way!'*

"*'I have ever looked out for the honor of the American flag.'*

"*'I can never renounce the glorious title of a citizen of the United States.'*

"Last, but not least, that curt phrase which comes ringing through the centuries like a trumpet call to battle; the words with which he replied to the demand of the astonished Pearson, who saw the enemy's ship beaten to a pulp, and wondered why he did not yield:

"*'I have not yet begun to fight.'*"

The following is a brief memorandum of his brilliant record, written by himself:

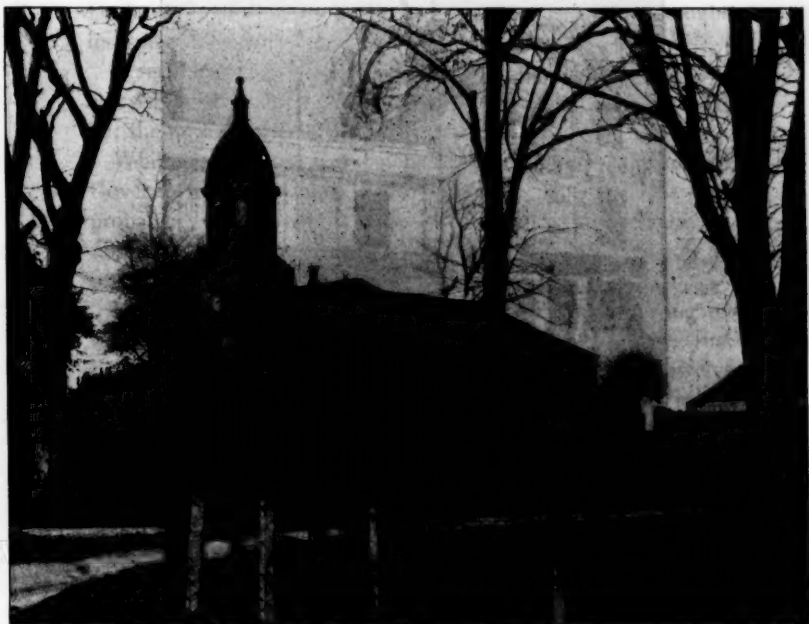
In 1775, J. Paul Jones armed and embarked in the first American ship of war. In the Revolution he had twenty-three battles and solemn recontres by sea; made seven descents in Britain and her colonies; took of her navy two ships of equal, and two of superior force, many store-ships, and others; constrained her to fortify her ports; suffer the Irish volunteers; desist from her cruel burnings in America, and exchange, as prisoners of war, the American citizens taken on the ocean, and cast into prisons of England, as "traitors, pirates, and felons!"

John Paul Jones was buried in the old St. Louis cemetery in the northeast quarter of Paris, but both the location and the fact that his body had found a resting place there were forgotten. Even the cemetery itself had passed from memory and a row of small houses covered the sacred God's Acre.

The United States has had as ambassador to the court of France, General Horace Porter, a Son of the American Revolution, and lately the honored chief of that patriotic organization. To belong to that organization is to love a hero, to delight in the brave deeds of the Revolution. So General Porter, at his

own expense, instituted a search in forgotten records, and later by digging and delving, till at length the body of the naval hero was found and fully identified.

So the remains of the great captain have come back to the land he loved so well. The government sent Rear Admiral Sigsbee, with the cruiser *Brooklyn*, to bring to his adopted country the body of the "Little Commodore." In a casket of lead, enclosed in another of wood, the earthly remains of the



Kirkbean Parish Church, Arbigland, Where John Paul Jones was Baptized.

great commander rested on the deck of the *Brooklyn*, draped in colors lovingly presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution, through their honored chief, Mrs. Donald McLean. Around the hallowed dust armed soldiers kept their sacred vigil.

Before the cruiser sailed from France great tribute was paid

to the departing hero by the land of Lafayette, and a French warship, *Jurian de La Graviere*, accompanied John Paul Jones on his last voyage.

He sailed into Annapolis harbor surrounded by a squadron "that could have put to flight all the sea fighters of the world" of Revolutionary days.



Abandoned St. Louis Cemetery, Paris, Burial Place of John Paul Jones.

On the 24th of July, 1905, accompanied by an imposing guard of honor, the earthly remains of John Paul Jones were conveyed on the naval tug *Standish* to a float draped and moored to the wharf. From this it was transferred to the vault in the grounds of the Naval Academy. At last he reposes in the soil "of the land he loved, for whose liberty he fought, whose honor he maintained."

The flag and I are twins.—John Paul Jones.

THE COAT OF ARMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mary Putnam Gridley, Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Greenville, South Carolina.

Upon the destruction of royalty in South Carolina by the Declaration of Independence, an impression seal was thought indispensable—what was it to be?

A representation must be selected to symbolize, not the characteristics or historic associations of an hereditary dynasty, but the new-born sovereign, the entire people.

While such a seal was being designed it seems the one of Governor Drayton was used upon state papers. This was probably what we would call the coat of arms of the Drayton family. After using this for a while, finally, the one now in use was adopted.

On the front side of the seal is a palmetto tree, growing on the seashore erect, while at its base is a torn-up oak tree. Just below the branches of the palmetto are two shields; twelve spears are bound to the stem of the palmetto, their points raised upward; below this 1776 in large figures. At the top of the seal the words "South Carolina;" at the bottom of the same, "Animis, opibusque, parati." Reverse side of the seal a woman is represented walking on the seashore holding in her right hand a laurel branch (in her left the folds of her robe), looking eastward. At the top of the seal are the words "Dum, spiro, spero," and within the field below the figure is inscribed the word "Spes."

The seal is in the form of a circle. The palmetto side was designed by Wm. Henry Drayton. The tree represents the fort on Sullivan's Island. The shield bearing March 26th alludes to the day on which the constitution of South Carolina was ratified. The one bearing the date 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence. The twelve spears represent the twelve states which first acceded to the Union. The oak tree alludes to the British fleet, as being made of oak timbers—1776 to the year the constitution of South Carolina was passed—to the

battle fought on Sullivan's Island, to the Declaration of Independence, and the year when the seal was ordered to be made.

The reverse of the seal is said to have been designed by Arthur Middleton. The woman walking on the seashore amidst the swords and daggers represents Hope. The laurels represent the honor that Colonel Moultrie, his officers and his men had gained on that memorable day on Sullivan's Island.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THEN AND TO-DAY.

DEDICATED TO THE MARY HAMMOND WASHINGTON CHAPTER.

Mrs. J. N. Talley.

Brave were the women who fought at home
Armed with spinning-wheel and with loom,
Weaving a web that should overcome
The tattered patriot's sternest foe—
Cold, that lurked in the shrouding snow
When the fires of Valley Forge burned low.

Fearless their hands that tenderly bound
The shattered limb and the gaping wound
While the battle's fury thundered 'round.
Oh Daughters! Well, in the days that are fled,
With souls that were weary and hearts that bled
Did ye work for the living and weep for the dead!

Unto your memory honor we pay—
We who are called the Daughters to-day.
Tokens of love at those shrines we lay,
That are hallowed by memories of the hour
That broke the bonds of oppression's power
And gave us liberty for a dower.

For the freedom we prize, our fathers fell.
Ours be the task, through the years, to tell
The fame of those heroes who fought so well.
Ours be the hands that shall sweep away
The dust of a century from their clay,
Twining the laurel and the bay,

Through the length and breadth of our mighty land
Whose strong foundations firmly stand
On the graves of that patriotic band,
And still with our tears those graves are wet—
Lest ever the people should forget
The sacred past and the nation's debt,
That with love for the past we are striving to pay—
We who are called the Daughters to-day.

REVOLUTIONARY DATA FOR DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Readers of the magazine may be interested in the fact that 1,719 new records of Revolutionary soldiers were received by the National Society during the past year.

This puts to flight the theory of those who have maintained that, after the first few years of its existence, no new historical data would be added to the archives of the society; but that membership would be confined principally, to descendants of soldiers whose histories were already on file. The record of the past twelve months shows that fifteen years of research have not exhausted the storehouse of Revolutionary history, and it also shows an increasing interest along historical as well as genealogical lines; and a desire to continue the work until the name of the last hero of the Revolution is placed upon our roll of honor.

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,

Genealogist, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Some subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE ask: "Where can we send for some of the small flags made by the granddaughter of Betsey Ross?"

Mrs. C. M. Bissell, Albany, New York, has recently presented Pales-trello Chapter with a facsimile of the first flag made in 1777, by Betsey Ross. The facsimile was made June, 1904, by Rachel Albright, aged 94, granddaughter of Betsey Ross.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, was presented with a beautiful album by many regents and Daughters of New York state, on Chapter day of Mohegan Chapter, as recorded on another page, under chapter work.

The album was beautifully bound in white vellum with illuminated title pages—the Mohegan Indian on the first page, the insignia of the society on the second, followed by the seal. The album contained the following heartfelt words:

NEW YORK STATE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION RESOLUTIONS.

To Mrs. Donald McLean, as an expression of congratulation upon her elevation to the highest honor in the gift of the society.

In token of the esteem in which she has long been held for her many sterling qualities of heart and mind.

One who through all the years has stood for the eternal principles of right and equality, for which the American Revolution was fought and who, through a genius for leadership has been of incalculable value to every cause she has espoused.

The reward of lofty honors was a just tribute to one who is too great for malice and too loyal to harbor a single feeling, not calculated to better all around her.

The years she has given to her work as a Daughter of the American Revolution have emphasized the value of such worthy services by the women of the Republic.

In token of appreciation of our president general for all she has been to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the past, and tendering our loyal support in every patriotic undertaking, we present this testimonial.

The Indiana state conference will be entertained in the fall by the Piankeshaw Chapter, of New Albany, and by the Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, of Jeffersonville.

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., entertained the Columbus, Ohio, Chapter, on Flag day. The Hon. Tod B. Gallaway delivered an address on "Flags of all Nations."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

FROM RECORDS OF FIRST CHURCH AT PLAINFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

Acct of men Killed and Died in the Army & navy after April 1775—
belonging to Plainfield, Conn.

Viz:

Sam^l Gary Roxbury 1775
Rofel Spalding d^o [Rosel]
Afa Chapman d^o
John Kingsbury New York ward a prisoner early in 1777
W^m Dunlap New York ward 1776
Sam^l Cole d^o
Jeremiah Shuntup d^o
W^m Turner d^o Captivity
Caesar Parkhurst Negro d^o Sivkhefs [sickness]
Cato Douglafs d^o
James Harris d^o
Jabez Parkhurst d^o Inn^{oo} son (So in original).
Ward Walton d^o
Capt Dan^l Clark Killed at Still Water
19th Sept 1777
Paul Adams Killed ditto ditto
Afa Kingsburys son Killed at Fort miflin nigh Philadelphia
James a negro Boy died at Danbury belonging to Oliver Spalding
Doctor Nat Spalding at Halifax a prisoner the laft of 1777 or 1st
of 1778
Doctor Phinehas Parkhurst at Boston Surgeon of the Brigg *Resistance*
in May 1778
Dan Parish at Newport a prisoner
Simon Spalding in Martineco after being wounded: about June
Enos Tew, New York Captivity
1779
Judy Doctor Ebenezer Robinfon Jun^r at New York a prisoner

**From the Minutes of the Meeting of June 6-7, 1905,
of the National Board of Management, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, National
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.**

WHEREAS, During the Spanish-American war the hospital corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution certified and furnished to the army of the United States nearly 1,000 nurses, and,

WHEREAS, Thirteen of these nurses died in the line of duty in Porto Rico, Cuba and the United States, and,

WHEREAS, The United States Government has given a plot of ground in the National Cemetery at Arlington to the Spanish-American War Nurses Association on which they have erected a monument to these, their comrades, and,

WHEREAS, These dead are our dead, I move that the National Board of Management permit its recording secretary general to enclose and forward a copy of the letter filed herewith, when the corresponding secretary general sends out the copies of the by-laws and constitution to each chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Motion carried.

DEAR MADAM:

During the Spanish-American war the hospital corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution certified and sent out nearly 1,000 nurses, aided in this work by the thirty committees and certain volunteer helpers.

Of these nurses regularly serving in the United States army under contract (for the first time in the history of the country) thirteen died in the line of duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the United States.

The government has given the Association of the Spanish-American War Nurses a plot of ground in the National Cemetery at Arlington, and they have erected on it a dignified and appropriate monument.

The nurses have undertaken this work themselves, but we feel that these dead are our dead, for we sent them forth to

the lasting credit of our society, and they served and died at their posts to the eternal credit of womanhood.

We have thought each chapter might desire the privilege of contributing \$1.00 toward this monument by way of recording on its minutes its recognition of the courage and devotion of these nurses, who went to the front through the hospital corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution and died in line of duty.

This letter is forwarded through the courtesy of the National Board, and we, the undersigned, would be pleased to have it read at your next chapter meeting if you approve its sentiment and intention.

MARY DESHA,

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,

ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY,

Ex-members of the D. A. R. Hospital Corps.

Honorary members of the

Spanish-American War Nurses Association.

The money should be forwarded to

Miss Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer of the

Spanish-American War Nurses Association,

Overbrook, Pa.

Shortly before Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, state regent, of District of Columbia, sailed for Europe where she is now spending the summer, she was presented with a handsome gavel of polished wood, banded with silver and suitably inscribed.

The presentation was made on behalf of Constitution Chapter, of which Mrs. Mussey is a member, by its regent, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce.

The gavel was made by pupils of the Manassas Industrial school for colored youth, and was used on last Memorial day by the new president of the board of directors, the Hon. Oswald Garrison Villard, a grandson of the late William Lloyd Garrison. Mrs. Mussey is an active member of the executive board of the school, carrying on the work as it was laid down by her distinguished husband, the late Gen. R. D. Mussey.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. CYRENA TUTTLE WOODS.

Mrs. Cyrena Tuttle Woods, "Real Daughter," is a descendant of William Tuttle, who came from England in 1632. Her grandfather was Captain Thomas Tuttle, born November 30, 1735, son of Thomas and Silence (Sperry) Tuttle. He married, February 1, 1753, at Salisbury, Connecticut, Lydia Owen, daughter of Joseph Owen. His children, all born at Salisbury, were quite well grown when he settled at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont. Captain Tuttle took an active part during the Revolutionary war in the defense of Brandon against the Tories and Indians. His son Chandler was killed by the Indians at Fort Washington.

Mrs. Woods's father was Captain Solomon Tuttle, born September 3, 1757; married first, in 1777, at Brandon, Vermont, to Deborah Strong, daughter of Elisha and Desire (Williams) Strong. He married second, in Athens county, Ohio, Anna Pugsley. He married third, Sarah (Lowe) Seamans, of Putnam, Ohio.

The following is taken from biographical memoirs left in manuscript form (91 pages) by Reverend Chandler Tuttle, born August 22, 1786, son of Captain Solomon, said manuscript now in the family of the late Rev. J. B. Tuttle, of Philadelphia:

"I find in a deposition which my father, Captain Solomon Tuttle, made before Hon. Robert Linsey, one of the associate judges of Athens County, and to which he certified that he was personally acquainted with Solomon Tuttle and knew his statement entitled to credit, that my father entered the service in May, 1775, in Captain Peleg Sunderland's Company, and that he was at the taking of Ticonderoga by Col. Ethan Allen, that he was dismissed in July following, that afterward he enlisted in Captain Robert Corregrehan's company in Colonel Eastman's regiment, that he was at the taking of

Fort St. Johns by General Montgomery; he also assisted in capturing a number of vessels on or at the outlet of the lake and was at the taking of Sorelle and was discharged in December. He enlisted about Christmas of the same year in Captain Woodbridge's company under General Wooster and wintered in Montreal. In the following April he was honorably dismissed without a written discharge. Afterward he was enrolled and served as a "minute man" upward of three years. In November, 1779, he, with my mother and their only child at that time were taken prisoners by a party of Indians which had accompanied the British from Canada. My mother and brother through the influence of the British officers were allowed to remain where they were, but my father was taken into Canada and kept by the Indians until the following spring when he was given up to the British. He was then taken to Montreal where there were a number of Tories whom he had helped to expel from the country. They informed the British that he was an active Whig, and he therefore with others was immediately put in irons and lodged in jail as a rebel. After having lain in irons for seven months they were taken off, but he was kept in close confinement until he was regularly exchanged, when he returned to his family, the time of his captivity amounting to one year, nine months and three days. He made deposition to what I have written in substance April 29, 1818."

About 1798 he came to Marietta and then to Athens, building one of the first cabins here. After a residence here of a few years he removed to Sunday Creek, being the first settler in Trimble township. He died November 30, 1830, and is buried on the Boudinot farm, north of Millfield. Two of his grandchildren live in the county, Mr. Austin True, north of Millfield, and Mrs. Daniel Fulton, west of Athens. His daughter, Cyrena, of the third marriage, was born November 22, 1817, in Trimble township. She was married to James J. Woods, November 14, 1839, in Athens county. She was the mother of nine children, three of whom are living. She has had 119 lineal descendants, 89 of whom are living (1904). In March, 1904, she removed from Anthon, Woodbury county, Iowa, to the home of her daughter at Arvada, Colorado.

MRS. FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE,

Historian.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,

CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, chaplain general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been four times elected to that office, being the first to hold that position. President Harrison attended the Church of the Covenant, of which Dr. Hamlin was pastor, and Mrs. Harrison, our first president general, wished Mrs. Hamlin to be chaplain general. She offered the first prayer at the first meeting held at Mrs. Cabell's.

Mrs. Hamlin's descent is from Andrew Ward, who was one of the four sent from the Bay Colony to govern Connecticut, having come over the sea with Winthrop. Since then her ancestors have been pioneers, going in successive generations to New York and thence to Vermont. Her great-grandfather, David Ward, entered the first New York Continental regiment at the age of fourteen; while her great-great-grandfather was killed in the militia during Burgoyne's raid into Vermont. Her grandparents were pioneers in Michigan, where for three generations the "Ward line" was the great steamboat line of the great lakes.

Mrs. Hamlin has been very active in home mission work, being a vice-president in the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, which raises \$600,000 every year for that purpose.

She is a strenuous opponent of Mormonism, and few understand the subject better than she. She is treasurer of the National League of Women's Organizations, that incited the investigation that occurred in congress last winter. It was due to her that resolutions relative to an amendment to the constitution of the United States on polygamy was introduced and unanimously passed at the last congress of the Daughters.

Mrs. Hamlin was elected for the tenth time chaplain of the Children of the American Revolution at the annual meeting just passed.

She was educated in the State Normal School of Michigan;

is a fine parliamentarian, a fluent extempore speaker, having a clear voice and distinct articulation.

She is an enthusiastic Daughter, feeling that the organization has accomplished work possible to no other society—in the union of north and south, the preservation of records, the marking of historical spots, organization for truly patriotic purposes, and kindred work among the children.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER, Allegany Chapter, New York, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, regent. The program relates especially to the politics and literature of the Civil war.

GENERAL EDWARD HAND CHAPTER, Ottawa, Kansas, Mrs. M. L. Ward, regent. The study is on the life of Washington.

ANN CROCKER ST. CLAIR CHAPTER, Effingham, Ill., Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, regent. Topic, "The Colonies."

OLD NORTHWEST CHAPTER, Ravenna, Ohio, Mrs. Irene R. H. Seymour, regent. We note among the topics the Connecticut blue laws.

PIANKESHAW CHAPTER, New Albany, Indiana, Miss Mary E. Cardwill, regent. Many quotations a special feature.

JAMES MADISON CHAPTER, Hamilton, New York, Mrs. Lois Babcock Langworthy, regent. A miscellaneous program.

SHIKELIMO CHAPTER, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. C. Nesbit, regent. A study of Pennsylvania as a Colony.

ST. JOHN DE CREVECOEUR CHAPTER, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Mrs. George H. Cross, regent. Consider and celebrate noted days in American history.

The town of Framingham and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Framingham, Massachusetts, unveiled a monument to the soldiers of the American Revolution, June 17, 1905.

John Paul Jones—"The Bayard of the ocean."
 "The wizard of the briny deep."
 "The daring corsair."
 "The Nelson of our navy."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Mellicent Porter Chapter (Waterbury, Connecticut).—An event of interest was the Colonial tea and loan exhibit given by the chapter under the direction of Mrs. D. F. Webster. It was a financial and a social success. The rooms were decorated with many handsome flags and bunting. In the dining-room were many relics of Colonial and Revolutionary days. In the parlors were interesting booths, especially the spinning room, which was made entirely of old homespun blankets, some of which were woven in elaborate patterns. In this room was a fine display of spinning wheels, reels, etc., ladies in old-time costumes spinning through the sessions. Here was an ancient fireplace furnished according to "ye olden time."

In the silhouette booth many portraits were made in black and white. In the front parlor rare and valuable antiques were exhibited. The receiving party consisted of the acting regent, Mrs. D. F. Webster, and officers of the chapter. These ladies wore Colonial costumes.

Miss Rhoda Thompson, the "Real Daughter" of the chapter, was able to be present. One of the pleasures was the singing of the ladies' chorus. They wore old-style dress and made a pretty picture around the piano as they sang old-fashioned songs.

June 14, 1905, Flag day, will long be remembered by the people who gathered at Andrews' mountain to dedicate the boulder which marks the boundary line between the old towns of Waterbury and Derby. Just at the angle between the ancient towns of Paugasset and Mattatuck (the old Indian names of Derby and Waterbury), this boulder of rough native stone is placed. It is about four feet long and two feet wide, weighing three tons. On the south side is the word "Paugasset," on the north side "Mattatuck, Ancient Boundary, 1680." The inscription on the front of the rock is "Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Derby, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Seymour, Ansonia, 1905." It has been placed in

the midst of a vast lawn, sloping to the valleys below, and there is a magnificent view of the hills for miles around. Standing by the boulder one may look far off to the south and see Long Island Sound in a distant purple haze.

There were several hundred people present, members of the different chapters and their guests, also Sons of the American Revolution. The Mattatuck historical society was represented by the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury, president, and other members. After a social picnic the dedication exercises began. The singing was general and in charge of the Ansonia and Derby Chapters.

The address of welcome was given by the state vice-regent, Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, of Bridgeport, followed by an historical address on Derby, given by Mrs. Charles H. Pinney. The Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., followed with another historical address dealing with both Paugasset and Mattatuck, in which the history of these ancient towns and the early life of those days were told. A beautiful poem was written and read by the Rev. John Gaylord Davenport, which was greatly enjoyed by all—the stanza that describes the marker is as follows:

"We come the land mark to restore
Here planted in the days of yore,
That still this 'Twelve Mile Hill' may bear
The record of the father's care,
And tell in manner fit and fine,
Where lies the ancient boundary line.
The stake so noted we replace
With that which years can ne'er efface,
Showing with grain of honest pride
The old time wood now petrified!
This boulder once by earthquake tossed,
In watery depths primeval lost,
Down dark abysses rudely thrust,
Then lifted to the cooling crust,
Now seated on the mountain's brow
Its worthy message to avow,
Henceforth shall stand 'neath sun and star,
This truth proclaiming near and far,
That now and ever, first and last,
We reverence the sacred past."

At the close Mr. and Mrs. George W. Andrews entertained all present at their beautiful summer home.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—This has been a year of new enterprises for the Norwalk Chapter.

The Maryville scholarship committee secured by subscription \$25 towards the support of a student and also the money to purchase an expensive brace for the crippled girl to whom the scholarship was awarded.

The foreign citizens' committee used only \$36 from the chapter treasury, yet they not only furnished a room by soliciting furniture and money for the purpose, conducted the educational work by organizing a small library and borrowing books from the public library committee of Connecticut, arranged for table talks at the reading room, a class for wood-carving for boys and two lectures in Hungarian and Italian respectively, illustrated with lantern pictures given in public halls, but it also raised about \$55 by means of a Valentine tea, an Easter egg sale and subscriptions. In May the chapter assisted the educational work by giving a rummage sale which raised nearly \$40, which will leave a balance on hand towards next year's work. The experiments we have made among the foreigners in Norwalk have excited interest elsewhere and the chairman of the committee was twice asked to address other chapters on our methods and ideas, and has answered many letters of inquiry. The statistics of this year show an attendance at the reading room of 1,903, of which 1,686 were boys and girls.

Books loaned: English, 362; Hungarian, 263; Italian, 54. The outside public has shown some interest in our settlement work; two editorials have commended it and gifts of books and periodicals have been received.

The Grumman's Hill committee completed its task of placing a wayside stone at the foot of Grumman's Hill and it was dedicated on July 11th with very brilliant ceremonies, in which the governor of the state, a number of distinguished speakers, and the local military companies participated. The balance in the treasury to the credit of the memorial fund not being sufficient, this committee also showed its financial ability by securing \$51

in subscriptions and \$60 for the services of a band of musicians. Forty dollars was also raised by the committee in charge of the fund for a Connecticut memorial column in the Continental Hall as a tribute to Mrs. Kinney.

The file of Lineage Books has been completed through the gift of the volumes not included before, and all the books belonging to the chapter have been arranged in a neat bookcase.

The chapter scrap-books are increasingly valuable, as they are enriched with the press reports of our work and articles upon local history.—ANGELINE SCOTT, *Historian*.

Caesar Rodney Chapter (Wilmington, Delaware).—One of the pleasant events which has made our meetings delightful was the informal state conference held at the beautiful home of our state regent at Grubbs Landing, on Flag day, June 14th, 128 years since the Betsy Ross flag was first thrown in the breeze. Mrs. Churchman presided and interesting reports were given from the chapters.—S. M. COUNCIL, *Historian*.

District of Columbia.

Presentation of Medals as History Prizes by Mrs. Mussey.

An interesting event occurred at the commencement of the George Washington University, which was held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, District of Columbia, when the state regent, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District, presented two gold medals, awarded for the best essay on American history, offered by a George Washington student. A word or two here regarding these medals may prove interesting. The professor of English and American history of the George Washington University addressed a letter, requesting the aid and co-operation of the Daughters, in stimulating an interest in the study of American history. This was put before the Daughters by Mrs. William Lindsay, always ready, regarding historical and educational matters generally, to lend her gracious aid. The Daughters recognizing the close relationship of Professor Swisher's work and their own, in elevating the standard of American citizenship among the

young men and women of the land, heartily sympathized with the suggestion that they should found a prize to be given for excellence in American history in the George Washington University. In accordance with this sentiment the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, in May, 1901, agreed to contribute annually twenty dollars to be used for this purpose, the medals having been given each succeeding year. Our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean's presence was gracefully alluded to by President Needham, who made a fine address, elevating and inspiring. The university is about to establish their new home near our hall.—NANCIE OTIS WINSTON, *Corresponding Secretary for the District.*

Jacksonville Chapter (Jacksonville, Florida).—To celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, our historian, Mrs. J. E. Merrill invited the Jacksonville Chapter to spend the day at Woodlawn, the country place of the Merrills, on the banks of the beautiful St. Johns.

The ten mile trip down the river was one of the charming features of a delightful outing. After a bountiful picnic dinner and a stroll around the beautiful grounds, the guests were entertained with a number of selections played by a phonograph.

On Washington's birthday an enjoyable afternoon was spent with Mrs. Lawrence Haynes, regent of the Jacksonville Chapter, who entertained the Daughters and friends with five-hand euchre. Each player was presented with a small silk flag as a souvenir of the occasion. The prizes were commemorative of the day, a fine picture of George Washington, and a box, formed like a hatchet, filled with candy.

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Georgia) enjoyed an exceptionally pleasant meeting on Flag day, June 14th, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Joseph Cumming, which was appropriately decorated. The treasurer's report showed the chapter's financial condition to be flourishing. It will be of interest to know some items about historic Meadow Garden. In 1902,

January, February, March and April, 121 northern tourists visited George Walton's home; money receipts therefrom, \$30.25. In 1903 there were 138 visitors, receipts \$34.50. In 1904, 163 visitors, receipts \$40.75, and in 1905, 148 visitors, receipts \$37.

The appropriate incidents of the meeting were the papers, which were read by Mrs. Joseph Lamar and Mrs. Sanford Gardner. Mrs. Lamar's paper was upon the origin and evolution of the flag, and Mrs. Gardner's was on the history of the poem, "The Star Spangled Banner," written by Francis Scott Key during the war of 1812. The meeting concluded by the recitation of a beautiful patriotic poem written on Memorial day by an author whose name was withheld. The poem was inspiring and charming, and aroused so much enthusiasm that at its concluding words "The Star Spangled Banner," the chords were struck on the piano, and the entire company joined in a chorus of the patriotic song.—HARRIET GOULD JEFFERIES, *Registrar*.

Mary Hammond Washington Chapter (Macon, Georgia).—

The May meeting was held on the 12th, this being the birthday of our first regent, the late Mrs. Mary A. Hammond Washington,—the day, during her life when she delighted to gather about her her friends and the Daughters of the American Revolution; the day, since her passing away, which we observe with loving interest as "Founder's day."

In October, 1890, the society was founded and Mrs. Washington was its first member in Georgia, having become a member in December, 1890, her number in the organization being 81. In February, 1891, she was appointed regent at Macon by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling. This appointment was renewed September 15, 1891, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison signing the appointment. There was little general knowledge of the objects of the society, its broad patriotism in the method of becoming a member, and so it was not until October 30, 1893, that this chapter was formally organized at her home. In the interim, the boasted Atlanta spirit has stood that city in good part and a chapter was fully organized there; so while Atlanta

claims the first chapter, nothing can rob us of our pride in the distinction of having as our founder and first regent, *the first member in Georgia, the first regent in Georgia* by appointment from Washington, and above all, a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution. Filled with the earnest patriotism of her distinguished father, Col. Samuel Hammond, can we wonder at her active interest in this society. A conference of all national officers and regents was called to meet in Washington in October, 1891. This conference was the first general meeting of the society. Mrs. Washington attended and used her influence to promote the national spirit of the society. At one of the meetings she was publicly presented with the emblem of the society, and later with a gold souvenir spoon. In 1899 she was made honorary state regent for life, and the two positions she held until her death.

At our May meeting at Mrs. Washington's home, with her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy, an account of Mrs. Washington's connection with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was embodied in a paper on "The Purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and What the Society has Accomplished," by Mrs. Clem. Powers Steed. Miss Mary Patterson, in a delightful talk told of what the future holds for us as Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, regent of the Nathaniel Macon Chapter, our new Macon chapter, gave an interesting account of the recent congress at Washington.

A charming feature of the meeting was the privilege of viewing many interesting and historical relics of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods; also of the time of the Louisiana purchase, when Colonel Hammond was its first military governor, and of a still later period, when General Lafayette visited Georgia in 1825.

The Mary Hammond Washington Chapter does not boast of its works, yet we are not idle, for we contribute yearly to Continental Hall, to Meadow Garden at Augusta, the home of one of Georgia's three signers, and to the Oglethorpe monument fund. Locally, our work is chiefly among the schools, prizes being offered in the grammar and high school for the best es-

says on given historical subjects, and recently our chapter has "adopted" two of our rural schools, supplying them with flowers, pictures and enough books and magazines to form a nucleus for substantial libraries.—MRS. CLEM. POWERS STEED, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Illinois.—The ninth annual conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution met in Monmouth by invitation of the Mildred Warner Washington Chapter. On the evening of May 31st the delegates met at an informal reception, where they enjoyed a social hour and were entertained with music, a poem and refreshments.

The state regent, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden, called the conference to order at 10 a. m. Thursday morning, June 1st, in the First Presbyterian Church, which was beautifully decorated. Roll call showed twenty-one chapters represented. The reports of officers included the report of former state regent, now vice-president general, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, and of the newly appointed state historian, Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, of Moline.

At the close of the morning session an enjoyable luncheon was served and a number of toasts were given and responded to in an interesting manner.

At the afternoon session Professor Blair, of the University of Illinois, assisted by Mr. Wyman, of Champaign, gave an enjoyable talk, illustrated by the stereopticon, on the work accomplished at Fort Massac.

Thursday evening a reception was tendered the Daughters at the Elks' parlors, at which an elaborate program of music and recitations was rendered.

Friday morning breakfast was given at the residence of Mrs. Almon Kidder, which was served on the veranda and lawn. At the Friday morning session, Mrs. E. S. Walker, of Springfield, moved that the Illinois state conference pledge \$1,500 to furnish front corner room in Continental Hall. Carried.

Moved and carried to appropriate \$75 each to Fort Massac fund and Illinois room of Continental Memorial Hall. It was announced that Mrs. M. T. Scott, of Bloomington, and Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, had each subscribed \$100 to Fort

Massac monument fund. Mrs. William Butterworth, of Moline, and Mrs. Becker, regent of Chicago chapter, each donated \$25.

The election resulted in Mrs. Robert W. Colville, of Galesburg, for secretary; Mrs. Mary F. Dickie, of Bunker Hill, treasurer; Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, of Moline, historian.—*ANNETTE GUYER KIMBALL, State Secretary.*

Puritan and Cavalier Chapter (Warren county, Illinois).—About twenty members of the chapter observed Flag day by special invitation, and were delightfully entertained at the home of their regent, Mrs. Henry Staat.

The day was an ideal June day, sunshiny and warm, attended by a welcome breeze, and the ride of six miles or more into the country was exhilarating. At the close of luncheon the hostess presented the chapter with a beautiful silk flag, on standard, which was firmly set in a base representing the insignia of the organization. One of the members responded with an informal speech of acceptance.

The oldest member present was the aged mother of the regent, who in September next will be ninety-eight years old. She is a very patriotic old lady, and refers with pride to her Revolutionary ancestors. Although blind for many years, she occupies her time knitting, and entertaining her friends with reminiscences of her early pioneer days. Before dispersing for their homes a short business meeting was held and at its close "America" was heartily rendered, in commemoration of the day, and to stimulate patriotism.

Daniel Boone Chapter (Boone, Iowa), felt cause for rejoicing at the close of the convention at Washington, they having returned to them a state regent in the person of their esteemed member, Mrs. J. L. Stevens. On her return she was tendered a reception at the home of our regent, Mrs. C. T. Ballou. The chapter is proud of Mrs. Stevens. She is a woman of excellent judgment and sterling qualities. She traces her genealogy to John Alden of the *Mayflower*.—*Historian.*

Missouri was represented at the Fourteenth National Congress by Mrs. John R. Walker, our vice-president general; Mrs. Wallace Delafield and Mrs. Western Bascome, state regent and state vice-regent, respectively; delegates, alternates and visitors, numbering in all twenty-one.



Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb,
Regent, Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Mrs. Walker's re-election was gratifying to Missouri, as well as National Daughters. At a satisfactory state meeting held during the congress Mrs. Delafield and Mrs. Bascome were re-elected. Then it was decided to hold the annual state conference, October 4th, at Kansas City, in accordance with an invitation previously extended by Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Mrs. McLean has already signified her intention of coming west in the early fall to look after far-away Daughters, and she has accepted an invitation to be the guest of Mrs. T. B. Tomb, regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, during the conference.

For other reasons this will be an auspicious time, since it is the week of the annual fall festivities, including the "Priest of Palace" ball.

Medals to the successful contestants in United States history awarded by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter were presented by the regent at the three different high schools in June. She said in part:

"Once again the opportunity has come to me to be the medium through which an evident knowledge of United States history is to be recognized by the bestowal of a reward of merit on behalf of Elizabeth Benton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All history is of value, but our national history constitutes an inspiring foundation for our citizenship. The early characters of our national history can be likened to the sturdy pioneers who blazed a path through our trackless forests, prairies and desert lands—as they, themselves, were pioneers from the old world forced by their new world surroundings to undertake and accomplish what was deemed best for their present and future welfare, which the lapse of time has magnified as heroic: although at the transpiring of what we deem heroic events, it is doubtful if the makers stopped to consider much else besides the betterment of their conditions.

"And, departing left behind them
Footprints in the sands of time.
Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's devious main,
A forlorn and ship wrecked brother,
Seeing might take heart again!"

"In the contest for the medal, competitors have all exhibited a clear comprehension of the series of questions propounded, but, as in all human endeavor some have excelled, and it is to reward the chiefest of these that the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution has commissioned me, as its regent, to present these medals as a reward of merit.

"I now take pleasure in presenting you with this jewel which I trust you will consider an inspiring reminder of your excelling in historical knowledge and may it also stimulate you to do all things well."

Unbounded enthusiasm has characterized Mrs. Tomb's official reign these last two years, resulting in an unusual growth of the chapter membership, and she has given other evidences of her inherent patriotism. Her interest is keen and her work fruitful.

With regard to the work of the St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis, the erecting of a boulder to mark the graves of unknown soldiers removed from old Fort Bellefontaine to Jefferson Barracks is the completion of a scheme in which the government assisted them. This is a real cause for which the patriotism of the chapter appeals to the public.

They celebrated Flag day by an excursion to the barracks for the unveiling of this marker. Jefferson and Laclede Chapters, Sons and the Children were of the party.

There is much activity among state Daughters in the interest of Continental Memorial Hall fund as evinced by assuming such a responsibility, the fulfillment of which is a state memorial room in that building at a cost of \$1,500. The assistance of all state chapters can be depended upon. Aided by her chapter the Elizabeth Benton, of Kansas City, Mrs. John R. Walker, our vice-president general, and a member of the ways and means committee, was enabled to carry to Washington in April \$300 for this special purpose. Several sums were given Mrs. Walker by those other than Daughters. Among them, \$100 from Mrs. J. T. Bird, who is eligible but not a member. At Mrs. Walker's solicitation a previous contribution had been sent to the hall fund and the chapter pledged to give \$25 annually until the completion of this memorial.—FRANCES KELLER BRISTOL, *State Historian*.

New Mexico.—New Mexico has reason to feel proud of her work during the past year.

An exceptionally fine chapter, the Lew Wallace, has been organized at Albuquerque, and it is steadily growing, both in numbers and patriotic interest.

The Jacob Bennett Chapter, at Silver City, has been presented with two log houses which are to be connected and used

as chapter rooms. The literary work done by this body of women is most gratifying.

The Sunshine Chapter, at Santa Fe, has changed its name to the Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter, out of respect to the memory of the gallant soldier, General Stephen W. Kearny, of the United States army, who, in 1846, gained possession of New Mexico without the shedding of a drop of blood; and whose good judgment and rare tact in a few years made an alien people good and loyal supporters of the American constitution and the flag.

Through the kindness of Hon. W. H. Andrews, the chapter at Santa Fe has been given the use of the most historic room in the United States, the reception room in the governor's palace.

The state regent, Mrs. Prince, had the room decorated and painted in the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, blue and white, and completely furnished, for the use of all the Daughters, visiting, as well as local.—MARY C. PRINCE, *State Regent*.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany county, New York) met June 20th with the regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward. The house was gaily decorated with flags and flowers and the table laid for a buffet lunch. The chapter opened with the singing of "America," followed by a delightful program. Mrs. Herbert Barney played a fine piano solo; Mrs. Chamberlain, of Cuba, gave a talk upon the conditions that existed in Allegany county during its early history, at the time when it took a letter a week to come from Boston.

Miss Elizabeth Norton, of New York, treated the members to a mandolin solo, accompanied upon the piano by Miss Bertha Bradt. Mrs. J. E. Middaugh read an interesting paper upon "The Development of the Northern Plain."

A beautiful colonial minuet was danced upon the lawn by eight little men and women dressed in ye old time costumes, the bright colors making a pretty picture against the green foliage. This drill was in charge of Miss McGraw.

Returning to the home the election of officers followed, re-

sulting in the unanimous re-election of the beloved regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward.

Kayendatsyona Chapter (Fulton, New York) takes pleasure in giving its first year's work. We organized with sixteen members, which has increased to twenty-three. Our meetings are held the second Monday of each month. The first hour after the opening service is given to business, the next hour the reading of papers prepared on historic subjects and presentation of Revolutionary incidents, also have a short review of the **AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE**. After this refreshments are served by the hostess.

Prizes were offered to the pupils of the high school having the highest standing in American history for the year, also a prize for the best essay upon "The Origin of the Flag." Our chapter has placed copies of **THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE** and *The Spirit of '76* in the public library. The committee in charge located twenty graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity, and on Memorial day a beautiful and fitting service was held to their memory. As the people in our city have been greatly interested in establishing a hospital, we presented them with a handsome Colonial clock, with the large insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the panel at the base. The second Monday of October being our first meeting, we were delighted to be presented with a very neat and at-



Mrs. James Vincent,
Regent.

tractive year book. On Washington's birthday we held a reception and tea, the Daughters receiving in Colonial gowns, and from the proceeds we made our contribution to Memorial Continental Hall. At the March meeting the members of the chapter regretted to learn that our regent, who had served us so faithfully since our organization, was soon to remove. In the interval a happy surprise was instituted by the members of the chapter, to be held at the home of our registrar, Mrs. C. C. Bacon. The regent was invited to a quiet tea. The chapter arrived with Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, of Syracuse, as guest. The surprise was complete. A fine collation was served, and another surprise, when Mrs. Bacon presented to the regent a box containing a beautifully engraved knife, fork and spoon, with love and regards of the chapter, and with the wish that the gift should be used three times a day. The regent responded in fitting words of kindness and loyalty to her chapter and regret at the parting.—MRS. W. M. HINSDALE, *Recording Secretary*.

Mohegan Chapter (Ossining, New York).—Chapter day was celebrated May 27th by a reception and luncheon at "Rockledge," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Sears Arnold. Mrs. Donald McLean, the recently elected president general was the guest of honor.

A large number of guests came up on a special car from New York to the Scarborough station, where they were met by a receiving committee from Mohegan Chapter. Mr. Arnold's automobile, handsomely decorated with American flags, conveyed Mrs. Donald McLean, president general; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, state regent, New York, and Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, honorary regent Mohegan Chapter, to the house. (The guests passed under an avenue of flags to the residence itself, which was decorated with flags. Over the doorway was a shield used at the time of Lincoln's inauguration as president, by Mr. Arnold's father.)

Those receiving were, Mrs. Clinton Arnold, Miss Clara C. Fuller, regent Mohegan Chapter; Mrs. Donald McLean, president general; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, honorary regent; Mrs.

Charles H. Terry, regent state of New York; Mrs. James Roberts, state vice-regent, New York; Mrs. Abram S. Underhill, Mrs. Rufus Dutton, Mrs. Milton C. Palmer, Miss M. J. Naramore, Mrs. Remsen W. Nourse and Mrs. Dwight C. Holbrook.

The program of the day was begun by the playing of "Maryland, My Maryland," followed by "My Country 'Tis of Thee." The guests were seated in the library, dining-room, hall and office. The officers and speakers were seated in the large bay-window in the dining-room.

Rev. George W. Ferguson, chaplain of the chapter, offered prayer. Miss Fuller, the regent, made the address of welcome, paying a glowing tribute to Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean responded with affectionate words for the chapter and its officers, mentioning particularly Mrs. Annie Van Rensalaer Wells, the first regent of Mohegan chapter and formerly a member of the New York City Chapter.

Col. John Vrooman, of Herkimer, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of many other patriotic societies, was the next speaker, and gave a brief account of the life of John Paul Jones, by special request.

Mrs. Charles H. Terry, state regent, read an interesting letter which had been written by Admiral Jones to the Countess of Selkirk. Mrs. Roberts, state vice-regent, made a brief address.

Mrs. Henry S. Bowron made a brief address and introduced Col. John W. Vrooman, who had charge of the principal feature of the day, the presentation of an album to Mrs. Donald McLean, containing engrossed resolutions, with the signatures of a large number of chapter regents and individual Daughters of New York state, whose gift it was.

Mrs. Henry G. Munger, regent Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, and Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Mohegan Chapter, were the committee in charge.

Mrs. Donald McLean accepted it in her own inimitable manner. The "Star Spangled Banner" closed the exercises.

Luncheon was served on the spacious verandas.

Miss Katharine M. Moran, of the Conreid opera company,

sang several selections during the program—ELIZABETH M. BOWRON, *Honorary Regent Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution*.

Star Fort Chapter (Greenwood, South Carolina).—For twelve months we have been trying to establish a chapter in Greenwood and at last success has crowned our efforts through the unceasing energy of Miss Louise C. Fleming. After seeing Mrs. H. W. Richardson, state regent, Miss Fleming came home determined to gather the eligible women of Greenwood town and county and form a chapter. Greenwood boasts of six living granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers. The first meeting was held at Mrs. W. L. Durst's in December, blanks were distributed to the few present. She called another meeting on the 22nd of February, saying surely they will come and honor Washington's birthday. In this she was not disappointed and we had a pleasant meeting at Mrs. Joel Baily's, Mrs. R. F. Fleming presiding in the chair. The election of officers was ordered, which resulted in Miss Louise C. Fleming, regent; Mrs. Wade R. Cotheran, vice-regent; Miss Allison Webb, secretary; Mrs. W. P. Dean, treasurer; Miss Evelyn Rogers, registrar; Mrs. R. F. Fleming, historian. More blanks were distributed, making thirty-three applicants for membership. Mrs. Anne Anderson Tarrant gave reminiscences of the Revolution. She portrayed most vividly the maraudings of the Tories at her grandmother's home. Her grandfather being an active Whig, the Tories took all they found at his house.

Now the question arose, what shall we call our chapter? Mrs. Richardson had written and suggested Ninety-Six, but this could not be accepted, as the town of Ninety-Six is only nine miles from Greenwood there was fear of the two names conflicting, especially if Ninety-Six town should organize a chapter. The naming was postponed until the next meeting, which was held with Mrs. W. P. Dean. Several names were placed before the chapter. Star Fort was unanimously chosen and we now have the Star Fort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Greenwood, South Carolina. Fifteen papers were handed in and forwarded to Washington. Twelve

have been approved and accepted. The fourth Monday in each month is the time for meeting. At the March meeting, with Mrs. W. G. Gambrell, a committee was appointed to form a program for the year's work. Although young and inexperienced, we are determined to be active in perpetuating the heroic deeds and spirit of the women and men who endured so many hardships around the Star Fort, ninety-six district, during the time that tried men's souls—"Lest we forget, lest we forget."—MRS. R. F. FLEMING, *Historian*.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee).—On June 14th the tenth celebration of Flag day occurred at the home of Mrs. Hardin P. Cochrane. The following attractive and interesting program was given: The regent, Mrs. Henry C. Horton, made a few appropriate remarks on the day, and called for the "presentation of flags;" this consisted of each lady (called by name) presenting a miniature silk flag of some country to the hostess, with an epitome of its history. The following flags were given: Germany, by Mrs. Sallie Jones Harris; Japan, Mrs. Freeman Hyde; Switzerland, Mrs. Robert J. Gordon; Sweden, Mrs. Joseph Eggleston; The Netherlands, Mrs. John R. Roberts; Scotland, Mrs. Henry C. Horton; "Old Glory," Miss Susie Gentry.

Mrs. Hardin P. Cochrane displayed a flag of the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, and read an interesting account of the origin of the Daughters of the American Revolution order. Mrs. Horton spoke at some length on the "unconquered ensigns of Scotland"—giving facts of interest, as did all of the other ladies. Mrs. Robert J. Gordon told of her visit to the Betsey Ross house, from whence issued our "glorious banner, the hope of the free!"

The state historian and also registrar of "Old Glory," Miss Susie Gentry, read a paper on "The Evolution of the American Flag" that showed so much careful preparation and fund of information, that the request was made that it be published, so all the county could enjoy it. The program was interspersed by a fine piano solo by Miss Corinne Farr, two excellent recitations by Misses Lucile Carter and Pattie de Graffenried (a de-

scendent of Baron de Graffenriedt who colonized New Bern, North Carolina), and a vocal solo by Miss Ruth Smith. The day was voted one of the most pleasant of the many celebrated.

The names of the Watauga Chapter and of the Hermitage Chapter were accidentally omitted from the list of chapters donating to the Dorothy Henry Winston monument.

The Marshalltown Chapter, of Iowa, always prompt in good works, sent \$10 to Continental Hall; the regent of the chapter, Mrs. May F. Montgomery contributed \$12.50, and one of the members, Mrs. Jennie H. Davis, took out a life membership, making \$35 in all. This came to the state regent too late to be embodied in her report, so appears here.

"Who counts himself as nobly born
Is noble in despite of place,
And honors are but brands to one
Who wears them not with nature's grace.

"The Prince may sit with clown or churl,
Nor feel himself disgraced thereby;
But he who has but small esteem
Husbands that little carefully.

"Then, be thou peasant, be thou peer,
Count it still more thou art thine own;
Stand on a larger heraldry
Than that of nation or of zone.

* * * * *

"Then dost thou come of gentle blood,
Disgrace not thy good company;
If lowly born, so bear thyself
That gentle blood may come of thee.

"Strive not with pain to scale the height
Of some fair garden's petty wall,
But climb the open mountain side,
Whose summit rises over all."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

For inquire of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers.— *Job VIII.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.

5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

584. HOLCOMB.—Thomas Holcomb went from Dorchester to Windsor, Conn. He represented Windsor and Hartford 1637 in forming the Constitution of Conn.—the first constitution in America. He died Sept. 7, 1657. He had sons Joshua^a b. 1640 (wife Ruth), Benajah b. 1644, Nathaniel b. 1648. Joshua^a had sons Thomas^a b. 1666, Joshua^a b. 1672, d. 1728, Moses^a b. 1686.—*Hist. Windsor.*

In Conn. Colonial Records, Capt. Thomas Holcomb was deputy for Simsbury, 1719, 1720, 1721. Mr. Nathaniel Holcomb was deputy 1720, 1722.

593. WRIGHT.—In Conn. Hist. Coll., Vol. VIII, Charles Wright is sergeant 1775 Capt. John Sedgwick's Co.—ensign 1776 in Capt. Titus



Watson's Co. to reinforce the Northern Army—is captain in 1779. In "Conn. Men in Rev." he is in the militia service as captain. (page 548.)

594. STOUGHTON.—A Samuel Stoughton, Jr., married June 6, 1787, Chloe Gillette. She died Sept. 17, 1805, in her thirty-seventh year.—*Windsor Records*.

599. BRADFORD—RIPLEY—COOKE.—Gov. William¹ Bradford, Dept. Gov. Major William² Bradford, Hannah³ married Nov. 28, 1682, Joshua Ripley, Leah⁴ Ripley (married Samuel Cooke of Windham) b. Apr. 19, 1693, son of Stephen. Stephen Cooke married 1679 Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Flagg of Watertown. She died 1721 aged sixty years. Samuel Cooke, their son, b. Dec. 31, 1690, settled in Windham, Conn., married Leah Ripley and had son Capt. Phineas Cooke, who married 1759 Abigail Durant. He was captain of minute men 1773—was at Lexington and Concord 1775—died Jan. 12, 1784.

Abigail Durant, b. before 1738 (daughter of Edward, Jr., Capt., and Anna (Jackson) Durant—mar. 1735), married 1759 Capt. Phineas Cooke. Captain Edward Durant, Jr., was moderator of Town Meeting 1765; chairman on committee 1765 to report on the passage of the Stamp Act; chairman of Committee of Correspondence, 1774, and delegate to Provincial Congress 1774-1775. He died Apr. 10, 1782, aged sixty-seven.—*Hist. Newton, Mass.*

QUERIES.

619. (1) PERRY—VANDEGRIFT.—Would like the ancestry of Lady Susan Perry who lived in Md. (probably Cecil Co.) and married early in the eighteenth century Nicholas (?) Vandegrift. Her descendants are said to have married into the Biddle, Chick, Vandegrift and other Md. families.

(2) MILES—KITTLE.—The ancestry of Abel Miles of Newcastle Co., Del. Lieut. in the Delaware Battalion Flying Camp, commanded by Col. Samuel Pattison, Rev. War. Abel Miles married Elizabeth Kittle, daughter of Cornelius Kittle of Del.

Where and when were they married?

620. STEVENS—BENNETT.—Thomas Stevens came from Eng. and settled in Plainfield, Conn. He had four daughters and seven sons, four of whom were in the Rev. War. Information of the family, especially of the son William, b. 1731, is desired. He went to Penn. and I am not sure whether he enlisted from Conn. or from Penn. He married Alice Bennett.—H. E. S.

621. (1) PARKER.—Information of Jesse Parker, a Rev. soldier from N. York. His birth, death, wife's name, names of his parents, place of enlistment, and time of death. His children were Samuel, who lived and died in Ill. Hosea, who lived in Ky.; died about 1852. John went south in 1820. Aaron b. near Plattsburgh, N. Y., date desired, was in war of 1812, removed to Ky., then to Morgan Co., Ill., died 1849. Elizabeth married Henry Roice and lived in Ky.

(2) FRYE—OWEN.—Abiel Frye, of Andover, Mass., "went in 1763 to the then province of Pennsylvania." He was among the early settlers on the Wallenpaapack and for a time the school master. In 1784 he married Abigail (Farnam or Varnum) Owen (widow) daughter of Capt. Eliab Farnum (or Varnum) of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. In 1794 he removed to Chemung Co., N. Y., and in 1806 he returned to Goshen on business and "died there of a fever." What positions did he fill from 1763 to 1794? There is a tradition that he understood surveying, and that he may have been in the commissary department during the Revolution. Information is desired of any service during the Rev. War. He served as Lieut. in the war, 1757-1760, at Lake George.

(3) FARNAM—KILLAM.—Capt. Eliab Farnam married Abigail Killam—information of her parents desired. Capt. Farnam died 1807. Where and when? Was he in Rev. war?

(4) BUCK—FRYE—FOSTER.—Charles Frederick, son of Abiel Frye, married Matilda Buck, daughter of Elijah and Margaret (Foster) Buck. The record of the marriage of Elijah Buck and Margaret Foster (Forster) is found in the church records of Paxtang and Derry, Penn. (near Harrisburg), Sept. 24, 1771. Information of the parents of Margaret Foster is desired.—D. M. G.

622. CLARK.—Was Joseph Clark, born Aug. 7, 1751, d. Dec. 3, 1835, a Rev. soldier? He married Sarah Muzzy. His father, Edward Clark, lived at Haverhill, Mass., and his grandfather, Edward Clark, was in the Louisburg Expedition 1745. The dates of Joseph Clark's birth, death, his ancestry or any information regarding his family will be appreciated.

623. WHITE—ROGERS. My gr.-grandfather, William White, b. 1742, wife Eunice Rogers, b. 1745, married at Guilford, Vt., May 12, 1767, had nine children. Where was William White born and who were his parents? A son named Squire White was my grandfather.—I. W.

624. (1) WILSON—GREEN.—I would like information of William Wilson said to have been a brother of James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was from Scotland, settled in N. Car. and was in the 2nd battalion N. Car. troops under Col. John Potter. The date of his death desired, also the ancestry of his wife Nancy Green.

(2) CRAIN—WALTON.—The ancestry desired of John Crain and of his wife Mildred Walton, of Robertson Co., Tenn. She is said to have been a relative of George Walton, one of the signers of the Dec. of Independence.—ROSEVILLE.

625. (1) STANLEY—HURLBURT.—Who were the parents of Sarah Stanley, b. 1748, married at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 19, 1771, Elijah Hurlburt. Her place of residence at time of marriage is given as Union, Conn., but no record is found, or of her birth.

(2) HURLBURT.—Ancestry wanted of Elijah Hurlburt (Holibut) who

married 1725, Abigail Backus daughter of John and Mary (Bingham) Backus. Children were Elisha, Elijah, Ann, Abigail, Jerusha, Nathaniel.—H. J. W.

626. DUNHAM.—I would like to know of Col. Josiah Dunham, who taught school in Windsor, Vt., and afterward in Lexington, Ky., was an officer in the Rev. War. Has any one any knowledge of a Miss or Mrs. Reed, who taught in his school? I have a coat of arms done by her mother which I should like to locate.—M. S. S.

627. (1) STEVENS.—SWEETSER.—Ancestry desired of Elizabeth Stevens of Malden, Mass., who married Nov. 16, 1738, John Sweetser of N. Yarmouth, Me.

(2) COLE.—Ancestry of Elizabeth Cole who married 1700-1, Simon Jefferds, of Salem, Mass.

(3) COOMBS.—Ancestry of Jonathan Coombs (Combs) who went from Dunstable or Merrimac, N. H., to Waterville, Me., between 1780-1790.—M. B. F.

628. (1) BRYANT.—BRADFORD.—The lineage of Levi Bryant is desired, who resided at Plympton, Mass., 1777, and married Lydia Bradford Dec. 25, 1777. He enlisted 1775.

(2) THOMPSON.—ELLIS.—Also the lineage of Susan Thompson who married Stephen Ellis.

(3) STANDISH.—Information of descendants of Miles Standish desired.—M. P. H.

629. MITCHELL.—LUNT.—Robert Mitchell married Oct. 2, 1794, in Newburyport, Mass., Sarah Lunt. Dates of birth, death and also ancestry of Robert Mitchell. Was he married twice? If so, what was the name of his first wife—M. A. F.

630. SPINK.—Wanted ancestry of Alice, wife of Robert¹ Spink, 1615-1695. Also ancestry of Deborah, wife of Shibna³ Spink 1724, of R. I. and Mass. Also ancestry of Deborah Wilkinson, wife of Shibna⁴ Spink, 1757-1841.

Robert¹ Spink was born in France or Eng. 1615; arrived in America 1635 in ship Speedwell. His will was proved in Kingston, R. I., 1695. His son Ishmael² Spink, b. 1680, married 1702 Deliverance Hall, daughter of William and Alice (Tripp) Hall. Their son Shibna³ was born in E. Greenwich, R. I., 1724. In 1783 he is called Captain Shibna Spink. It is supposed that he married Deborah Wilkinson, b. 1764, of Hancock, daughter of Jeremiah and Amy (Whipple) Wilkinson. The Spink family intermarried with the families of Bradford, Paine, Tripp, Potter, Hazard, Hall, Waite, Reynolds, Vaughan, Tarbox, Jacques, Huling, Sherman, Wilkinson and possibly Norman and Buckley. Any information will be appreciated—K. L. McM.

631. ROSS.—Can any one give me information of the military service of my grandfather, Isaac Ross? He came to South Bend, Ind., in 1842 and died 1843, Jan. 31, 83 years old, at the house of his son, Benjamin Ross. His wife Elizabeth Pembroke survived him ten years and

drew his pension. He lived near Baltimore, Md., for a time and possibly enlisted from there. He had a family of eighteen children.

632. (1) DUDLEY—BUSHNELL.—What was the given name of ——— Dudley who married in 1736 James Bushnell, son of Ephraim Bushnell, of Saybrook?

(2) ANDREWS.—Who were the parents of Rebecca Andrews, of Hartford, who married Thomas, eldest son of Alexander and Chloe (Wait) Bushnell?

(3) MATTHEWS.—Ancestry wanted of William Matthews who lived in Branford, Conn., died in New Haven, 1684, and married Jane ———. Her full name is desired.

(4) TYLER.—Information of William Tyler, of Milford, Conn., from Devonshire, Eng. He had sons Roger, John and William.

(5) DOOLITTLE—TYLER.—Hezekiah Doolittle, b. May 25, 1711, married Hepsibah Tyler. Date of her birth desired and her ancestry. They had a daughter Bethiah who married Jonathan Smith of Litchfield, Ct.—C. I. I.

633. (1) EVANS.—Information wanted of Col. George W. Evans who moved from Baltimore, Md., to Georgia, 1800. Was he a descendant of Solomon Evans of Md., who married (probably) a daughter of Betty Holland?

(2) TURNER.—In the Am. M. Mag., July, 1902, mention was made of Major Turner who married Miss Ellzey, and had a son William. I am a granddaughter of James Turner and gr.-granddaughter of Jackson Turner of Md. and should like information of the above mentioned Turner.—C. H. B.

634. LEWIS—BELL.—Ancestry desired of Russell Bell Lewis, M. D., b. in Frankfort, Ky., Mar. 31, 1823. His mother was Maria Bell, of Bells Grove, Ky. His father, Russell Lewis, was born probably in Boston and emigrated to Ky. about 1820. He died in Frankfort, Ky., 1823, suddenly, when the son Russell Bell was six months old. Mrs. Lewis married, 2nd, William C. Lindsay, and they removed to Missouri. Russell Bell Lewis died Oct. 26, 1903, in his 81st year.—J. C. L. F.

635. (1) CUSHMAN.—Whom did Seth Cushman, of Dartmouth, Mass., marry? Any information concerning him will be welcome. His son Seth and wife Nancy Rundle moved from New York to Sullivan Co., Ind., in 1818.

(2) RUNDLE.—Who were the parents of Nancy Rundle? She was a native of New York, and had brothers Abijah and Jared Rundle.

(3) SACHERWELL.—Who were the parents of Eleanor Sacherwell of Md.? She was the wife of Samuel Dennis of Bucks Co., Penn. She was a descendant of the old English Sacherwell family.—F. F. I.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1905.

President,

MRS. EDNA WHITHED DUBOIS,
2010 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents,

- | | |
|--|--|
| MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
1406 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C. | MRS. E. S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Alexandria, Va. |
| MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C. | MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
The Cecil, Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
1401 Sixteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C. | MRS. GEORGE MARSH,
916 Twenty-third Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE,
1725 P Street, N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C. | MRS. HERSHEL B. MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. GEORGE W. BAIRD,
1505 Rhode Island Avenue,
Washington, D. C. | MRS. WALTER H. WEED,
1730 Columbia Road, Washing-
ton, D. C. |

Recording Secretary,

MISS ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
937 Rhode Island Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Registrar,

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
1538 T Street, N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary,

MISS MARTHA N. HOOPER,
1303 P Street, N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C.

Treasurer,

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Wash-
ington, D. C.

Chaplain,

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1316 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

SUBMITTED AT ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1905.

Madam President, Members of the Board, Society of the Children of the American Revolution: I have the honor to present the following report of my work for the year from April, 1904, to April, 1905:

857 Application blanks sent.

162 Copies of Constitution.

165 Lists of National Officers.

420 Poems and salutes to the flag.

30 Permits for stationery, and I have attended to all correspondence pertaining to the same.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA N. HOOPER,
National Corresponding Secretary.

MAY MEETING, 1905.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, May the eleventh.

Members present: Miss McBlair, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Baird, Miss Hooper, Miss Yeatman, Miss Tulloch.

The president and vice-president presiding not being present the secretary called the meeting to order and requested nominations for chairman.

Mrs. Howard was nominated and having been elected assumed the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

At this time the vice-president presiding entered the meeting and Mrs. Howard resigned the chair in her favor.

The secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary reported that she had sent out 95 sets of application blanks and written three letters during the month.

Her report was accepted.

The treasurer reported \$56.00 receipts for the month, disbursements \$44.45, leaving a working balance on hand of \$156.73. Her report was accepted.

She asked instructions regarding a check for \$100 received from Mrs. Lothrop as a gift in the name of the Children of the American Revolution in Massachusetts.

It was moved and carried that she be authorized, should it become necessary, to turn over Mrs. Lothrop's gift of \$100 in the name of the Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution, to the treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be applied to the Children's Room in the Continental Memorial Hall.

The registrar reported 32 applicants for membership. On motion the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the society provided all dues were paid. This was accordingly done and the report accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization of local societies being absent the secretary read her report.

She presented the resignation of Miss Fanny E. Morrison, state director for Utah, the nomination of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart for re-appointment as state director for Ohio and of Mrs. John C. Barrows as state promoter for Missouri on request of Mrs. Western Bascome, state director for Missouri.

On motion the resignation of Miss Morrison was accepted with regret, and the nomination of Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Barrows confirmed. The report was accepted.

The secretary read the minutes of the annual convention which were approved.

She also read a letter received by her from Mrs. Darwin containing a report on printing the constitution, and suggesting the advisability of having more copies printed. It was moved and carried that she be authorized to have 100 additional copies printed.

The amendments of which Mrs. Darwin gave notice at the last meeting were then taken up.

The amendment to the by-laws, article IV, changing the date on which the treasurer is required to have her accounts ready for audit from February 15th, to April 15th, was carried.

That of article II of the by-laws relative to initiation fees of honorary members of societies was also carried.

The consideration of the motion to insert in the printed information which accompanies the list of National Officers the statement regarding transfers from the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution, was deferred until after the publication of the proceedings of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress.

The secretary read a letter from Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith accepting her appointment as honorary vice-president, and inquiring about the banner which she presented to the Red, White and Blue Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, and also about the dues of her grandsons who belong to that society.

Instructions for a reply to be made Mrs. Smith were given to the secretary.

The subject of the renting of headquarters was introduced and discussion thereof postponed until the next meeting.

The registrar asked the privilege of presenting two additional applicants for admission to the society, which was granted and the secretary, under instructions, cast the ballot admitting them.

Mrs. Hamlin stated that a certain privileged communication which a former corresponding secretary was instructed to send to the Church of the Covenant to be placed in the safe, has not been received.

The secretary was therefore directed to communicate with the former officer on the subject.

The chairman appointed the following committees: Finance, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Fleming; printing, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Marsh; auditing, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Tweedale.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA C. TULLOCH,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1905.

Through the generosity of Mrs. George F. Baird, a national vice-president of the society, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is enabled to offer a second silver loving cup as a prize to the Child or society of the Children of the American Revolution which sends before April 19, 1906, the largest sum for the Children's room in the Memorial Continental Hall, to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. LUCIA BROTHERSON-TYNG, chaplain and charter member, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, was called to life everlasting on the evening of Independence day, 1905. The chapter mourns her loss in loving words and would "pay to her memory the highest tribute of enduring love in the endeavor to follow humbly where she trod."

MRS. CHARLES H. MORRISON, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, died June 13, 1905. She was daughter of Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, first state regent of Indiana. She was much loved and is mourned by a large circle of friends.

MISS JENNIE PERRY PORTER, Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams, Massachusetts, died April 29, 1905, greatly lamented. She was charter member and treasurer of the chapter. The chapter passed resolutions expressing their great sorrow.

MRS. GRACE MERWIN PROVOST, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, entered into rest at Dubuque, Iowa, April 19, 1905. A loyal, devoted and much loved member.

MRS. SUSAN M. CLAY, Lexington, Kentucky, mother of Miss Lucretia Clay, died February 25, 1905. She was the daughter of John I. Jacob, Louisville. Her husband was James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay. The death of Mrs. Clay takes away one of the important links connecting the present Kentucky with a glorious past. Mrs. Clay was born in 1823. Her life and that of her kinsfolk are closely interwoven with the great history of our nation.

MISS ELLA M. CALLOWAY, charter member, John Paul Chapter, Madison, Indiana, died November 28, 1904. She was a gifted and enthusiastic worker, a lady of high Christian character and is greatly missed by the chapter and city. The chapter passed resolutions of sorrow and held a memorial service in her memory.

MRS. SUSAN ATWATER GILLETTE, Oshkosh Chapter, died at her home in Kenosha, Wisconsin, June 15, 1905, at the advanced age of ninety-five. She was a "Real Daughter." Was the widow of Judge Gurdin Gillette, and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Ward, of Oshkosh, who is also a member of the local chapter.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1905.

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1906.)

MRS. GREENLIEF W. SIMPSON, Mass.,	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	112 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Connecticut,	MRS. JOHN N. CAREY, Indiana,
Bristol, Connecticut.	1150 N. Meridian Street,
MISS LUCRETIA HART CLAY, Kentucky,	Indianapolis, Indiana.
Box "466," Lexington, Kentucky.	MRS. A. E. HENEBERGER, Virginia,
MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
1911 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.	MRS. ROBERT E. PARK, Georgia,
MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,	48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.
407 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.	MRS. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin,
	286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

- Delaware, MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
 MRS. EUGENE DU PONT, Wilmington, "Pelleport."
- Dist. of Columbia, MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 416 Fifth St., Washington, D. C.
 MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T Street, Washington, D. C.
- Florida, MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, Jacksonville.
 MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 West Church Street, Jacksonville,
- Georgia, MRS. JAMES A. ROUNSAVILLE, Rome.
 MRS. P. W. GODFREY, Covington.
- Idaho, MRS. DAVID H. TARR, Teton.
- Illinois, MRS. BENJAMIN A. FESSENDEN, Highland Park.
 MRS. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, 1125 S. Fifth St., Springfield.
- Indiana, MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
 MRS. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON, Fort Wayne.
- Indian Territory, MRS. RICHARD C. ADAMS, Fort Gibson and 1319 Columbia
 Road, Washington, D. C.
- Iowa, MRS. JOHN L. STEVENS, Boone.
 MRS. DRAYTON WILSON BUSHNELL, Council Bluffs.
- Kansas, MRS. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside," Wichita.
 MRS. EUGENE F. WARE, Topeka.
- Kentucky, MRS. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederick Street, Owensboro.
 MRS. WILLIAM WARREN, Danville.
- Louisiana, MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
- Maine, MISS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BALDWIN, 135 Cedar St., Bangor.
 MRS. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
- Maryland, MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
 MISS ELEANOR MURDOCK JOHNSON, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ... MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm Street, Danvers.
 MRS. GEO. L. MUNN, 2 Northampton Street, Easthampton.
- Michigan, MRS. WM. J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
 MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, MRS. JOHN EDSON BELL, 2401 Park Avenue, Minneapolis.
 MRS. CHARLES T. THOMPSON, 502 S. 9th Street, Minneapolis.
- Mississippi, MISS ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL, Box 214, Natchez.
 MRS. EGBERT R. JONES, Holly Springs.
- Missouri, MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Pl., St. Louis.
 MRS. WESTERN BASCOM, 3059 Westminster Pl., St. Louis.
- Montana, MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE MCCracken, Hamilton.
 MRS. WALTER HARVEY WEED, "The Rochambeau," Washing-
 ton, D. C.
- Nebraska, MRS. S. C. LANGWORTHY, Seward.
 MRS. CONRAD HOLLENBECK, 606 East Military Ave., Fremont.
- New Hampshire, MRS. JOHN McLANE, Milford.
 MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, Derry.
- New Jersey, MISS ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
 MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad Street, Elizabeth.
- New Mexico, ... MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
- New York, MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
 MRS. HENRY L. ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
- North Carolina, .. MRS. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, Morganton.
 MRS. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville.
- North Dakota, .. MRS. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, MRS. JAMES L. BOTSFORD, 664 Wick Avenue, Youngstown.
 MRS. JOSEPH B. FORAKER, 1500 16th St., Washington, D. C.
 and Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Oregon, MRS. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 7th Street, Portland.

Oklahoma Ty., ..	MRS. MARY E. CARPENTER, 212 W. 15th St., Oklahoma City. MRS. LENA DARRELL GARDNER, 330 East 10th St., Oklahoma City.
Pennsylvania, ...	MRS. ALEXANDER E. PATTON, Terrace Villa, Curwensville. MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY, Mickleys and 902 F St., Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island, ...	MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport. MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main Street, Pawtucket.
South Carolina, .	MRS. HENRY WARREN RICHARDSON, Columbia. MRS. VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON, Yorkville.
Tennessee,	MRS. CHAS. B. BRYAN, 362 Vance Street, Memphis. MRS. EDWIN S. GARDNER, Saundersville.
Texas,	MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston. MRS. THOMAS GROCE, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
Utah,	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont,	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans. MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
Virginia,	MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria.
Washington,	MRS. MOSES A. PHELPS, 2118 Second Avenue, Spokane.
West Virginia, ..	MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg. MRS. MARTHA J. SILVER, Inwood.
Wisconsin,	MRS. THOMAS HOYT BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee. MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming,	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, Newcastle. MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 238 W. 22nd Street, Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to

"Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NOTE.—The minutes of the special meeting of April 15th were duly published, but owing to the work incident to the congress, the minutes of April 4th were inadvertently omitted. They are now published with this explanation.

(Signed)

CLARA F. FULLER,

Ex-Recording Secretary General.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, April 4th, 1905, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

In the absence of the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, the meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William E. Fuller, who requested nominations for the chair.

Mrs. Bedle was elected to the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain General. Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Estey, Vice-President General from Vermont; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Carey, Indiana; Mrs. Heneberger, Virginia; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Distin, Alaska; Mrs. Campbell, Colorado; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Wulbern, North Carolina; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Pennypacker, Pennsylvania.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved, with a few slight corrections.

Mrs. Lockwood presented to the Board the newly elected State Regent of Alaska, Mrs. Distin, and the State Regent of Colorado, Mrs. Campbell, who were warmly greeted.

A telegram was read from the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, from Fortress Monroe, Virginia, stating that ill health would prevent her attendance at the Board meeting and sending best wishes to the Board.

Mrs. Terry moved that a telegram be sent to the President General expressing regret at her absence, also sympathy and an ardent desire for her recovery. Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed presented, on the part of Mr. Buck, the photographer, a request to take a picture of the Board of Management at the time of the special meeting, April 15th, and moved: "That the request of Mr. Buck, the photographer, *i. e.*, that he be granted the exclusive privilege of making a photograph of the National Board of Management upon the steps of Memorial Continental Hall during the noon recess of the Board meeting of April 15th, be granted." Helena Hill Weed. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and carried.

The Chair called for the reports of officers.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and members of the National Board of Management: The work of my desk has been unusually heavy this month, owing to the preliminaries of the Fourteenth Continental Congress.

The State Regents were promptly notified of the drawing of the seats for the congress and the numbers assigned to their respective States; the special notices for the meeting of April 15th, just preceding the congress, at which ways and means for raising money for our Continental Hall will be considered, were sent out, with the letter pre-

pared by the Committee on that matter, to all members of the Board; the offices at headquarters have been notified of all action of the Board, at the March meeting, affecting their different departments, viz: the Treasurer General informed that the expenses of the Continental Congress were authorized by the Board; Mr. F. D. Owen notified that he would be General Director of Decorations for the Congress, Mrs. Main being Chairman of that Committee.

The Committee on Jamestown Exposition has been notified, Mrs. Purcell, of Virginia, Chairman, and many acceptances have been received.

All committee notices for meetings were promptly sent out. Number of letters and postals written, 340.

I have letters of regret for this meeting of the Board from the following: Mrs. Prince, State Regent of New Mexico; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Johnston, New Hampshire; Mrs. Sydnor, Texas; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Peck, Iowa; Mrs. Park, Vice-President General of Georgia; Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Foster, of Washington State, and Miss Bowman, of Connecticut.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 495; applications verified awaiting dues, 115; applications examined but incomplete, 156; applications received since March 25th, 105. "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 1. Resignations from the Society, 18; dropped, 2; reinstated, 9; deaths, 41. Permits issued for Insignia, 230; bar permits issued, 41; permits for Recognition Pin issued, 148; certificates of membership issued, 1,211. Letters written, 223; postals written, 85.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The names of the applicants were read.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants presented for membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion the resignations were accepted, and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

It was then moved and carried that the report of the Registrar General be accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of Mrs. Charlotte Sayre Boorman, Chapter Regent at New York City, New York, is presented for acceptance, and through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Peorah Underwood Woodrow, Moline, Illinois; Mrs. Julia Tinch Kimbrough, Danville, Illinois; Mrs. Alice Longfellow Cilley Weist, Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Alma Robertson Waymer, West Point, Mississippi; Mrs. Lulu Badger Buck, Marion, South Carolina; and Mrs. Annie McKay Brown, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Mary Cabell Smith, Martinsville, Virginia, and Mrs. Anna Barber King, Vienna, Virginia. The Chapter forming at Martinsville, Virginia, is to be known as the "Patrick Henry" Chapter, and the one at Vienna, Virginia, will decide upon a name at their organizing meeting. Also the reappointment of Mrs. Katie Black Howard, Palestine, Texas.

The "Jane Knox" Chapter, of Columbia, Tennessee, desires to be dissolved, and upon the recommendation of the State Regent of Tennessee, I herewith ask the National Board of Management to declare the chapter null and void.

Charter applications issued, 4; charters issued, 2, viz: "Yellowstone Park," Livingston, Montana, and the "Gettysburg," Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 4. Letters written, 216; letters received, 143.

In connection with the card catalogues there have been 523 new members' cards; 242 ancestors' cards; 75 corrections; 25 marriages; 54 deaths; 8 reinstatements, and 15 resignations. Admitted membership, 51,104; actual membership, 42,301. Letters written, 13.

Respectfully submitted,

Report accepted.

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and members of the National Board of Management: For the month of March I have the honor to report the following:

Application blanks sent out, 2,723; copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, 454; officers' lists, 244; circulars "How to become a member," 268; miniature blanks, 260; circulars for same, 260; transfer cards, 240. Letters received, 197; letters written, 178.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 1-31, 1905.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report, February 28, 1905, \$20,862 48

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$13,732, less \$99 refunded,	\$13,633 00	
Certificates,	2 00	
Initiation fess, \$593, less \$5 refunded,	588 00	
Life member's certificate,	5 00	
Magazine,	837 85	
		<hr/> 15,065 85
		<hr/> \$35,928 33

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

1 letter book and car fare for messenger,	\$1 35	
Clerical service,	50 00	
		<hr/> \$51 35

Office Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Engrossing 6 charters,	\$3 00	
Repairing typewriter,	1 50	
Writing pads and sharpening eraser,	75	
Clerical service,	120 00	
		<hr/> 125 25

Office Recording Secretary General.

5,000 sheets and 4 reams typewriting paper,	\$6 00	
1 letter press book, engrossing ink, screens, wire and hooks,	1 75	
Extra clerical service,	5 50	
Clerical service, stenographer,	100 00	
		<hr/> 113 25

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

1,000 manila envelopes and 1 file,	\$2 00	
Clerical service,	30 00	
		<hr/> 32 00

Office Registrar General.

6 tin boxes,	\$3 90	
Binding 4 volumes records,	12 00	
Rubber bands, letter file, paste and car fare for messenger,	2 25	
Extra clerical service,	9 00	
Clerical service,	255 00	
	<hr/>	282 15

Office Treasurer General.

2 letter press books and ink eradicator,	\$2 75	
Typewriting,	1 55	
Extra clerical service,	11 00	
Clerical service,	240 00	
	<hr/>	255 30

Office Librarian General.

History of Salem, New York,	\$1 00	
History of Newburg, Massachusetts,	4 00	
History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,	2 50	
History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, ..	3 00	
4 pamphlets,	1 31	
Binding 16 volumes,	10 70	
Expressage and key,	8 20	
Typewriting,	2 30	
Extra clerical service,	4 00	
Clerical service,	60 00	
	<hr/>	97 01

General Office.

2 copies "The World Almanac,"	\$ 50	
Ice, towel service, blotters, pencils, pads, 3 keys, and car fare for messenger,	6 80	
Messenger service,	14 00	
Clerical service,	85 00	
	<hr/>	106 30

*Office Historian General.**(Lineage.)*

2 half-tone plates,	\$15 00	
Expressage on proof, typewriting paper, cord, postage, and car fare for messenger,	7 05	
Postage on Vol. XIX,	20 00	
1,000 copies of Vol. XIX,	550 00	

1,000 copies of Vol. XX,	550 00
6 boxes and packing same,	16 00
Freight on 6 boxes and moving same,	10 08
Clerical service,	30 00
Compiler,	80 00

 1,278 13
Magazine.

10 half-tone plates,	\$19 70
1 picture of Memorial Continental Hall,	1 25
Binding 2 volumes magazine,	2 50
Postage for editor,	5 00
Publishing and mailing March number,	256 96
Office expenses, Feb. 1-March 28, 1905,	11 68
Editor's salary,	83 33
Business manager's salary,	75 00
Genealogical Department,	20 00

 475 42
Daughters of the American Revolution Report to Smithsonian Institution.

1 picture of Memorial Continental Hall for 6th Report,*	\$1 00
Compiling 6th Report,	70 00
200 copies 6th Report,	99 55
Expressage, paste, telegram, wagon hire and rubber bands,	3 45
Clerical service,	4 60

 178 60
Directory.

1,000 copies of Directory,	\$1,339 00
Freight,	9 42

 1,348 42
Certificates.

Engrossing 207 certificates,	\$25 20
Postage,	36 00

 61 20
Postage.

* President General,	\$10 00
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	78
Recording Secretary General,	1 24
Registrar General,	2 26
Treasurer General,	50
Librarian General,	1 50

General office,	25	
On application papers,	20 00	
		36 53
<i>State Regents' Postage.</i>		
Alabama,	\$12 40	
Delaware,	3 00	
New Hampshire,	5 00	
Pennsylvania,	5 00	
		25 40
<i>Ways and Means Committee.</i>		
3 pictures of Memorial Continental Hall,	3 00	
		3 00
<i>Fourteenth Continental Congress.</i>		
1,000 railroad circulars,	\$12 25	
1,000 amendments to by-laws,	17 50	
1,000 circulars for Credential Committee,	7 00	
Expenses of Credential Committee,	20 00	
2,000 chairs and storing same for 1 month,	205 00	
Clerical service for Credential Committee,	6 00	
		267 75
Rent of offices for March, 1905,	\$229 65	229 65
Rent of telephone for March, 1905,	7 00	7 00
Total expenses,		\$4,973 71
Rosette account, transferred to Permanent Fund, .	\$20 65	20 65
Balance March 31, 1905—		
In National Metropolitan Citizens Bank,	\$2,709 43	
In Washington Loan and Trust Bank,	28,224 54	
		30,933 97
		\$35,928 33
Fort Crailo fund,		\$52 03

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report, Feb. 28, 1905, \$58,269 42

RECEIPTS.

Charters.

<i>Barbara Standish Chapter, Illinois,</i>	<i>\$5 00</i>	
<i>Wayside Inn Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	<i>5 00</i>	
<i>Lew Wallace Chapter, New Mexico,</i>	<i>5 00</i>	
		15 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Anna Belle Minor, <i>Lucretia Shaw Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	\$12 50
Mrs. Helen Saunders Haynes, of District of Col- umbia,	25 00
Mrs. Dosia Head Brooks, <i>Piedmont Continental</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Georgia,	12 50
Mrs. Edith Greene French, <i>George Rogers Clark</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. L. Mae Reid, <i>Illini Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Miss Ellen Evans, <i>Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Miss Emma Pease Howard, <i>Lucretia Leffingwell</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Edith McClure, <i>Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Mabel Cobb Morrison, <i>Caroline Scott Har-</i> <i>rison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. Grace Smith Blythe, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth Dahlquist, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Miss Amy Dorothy Dakin, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Pansy Stewart Decker, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Maud Smith Ethell, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Avis L. Humphreys, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Denison Keeler, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Mabel Stewart Knapp, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Lily Ensley Markley, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Norris, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Edith Brady Rule, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Myrtle Holm Smith, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Hotchkiss Spencer, <i>Betty Washington</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Kansas,	12 50
Mrs. J. V. L. Findlay, <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Mary- land,	12 50

Miss Georgia Meredith, <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Maryland,	12 50
Mrs. B. F. Smith, <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Maryland,	12 50
Mrs. Mary A. Latham, <i>Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Miss Emma M. Blodgett, <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Miss Fannie C. Ferry, <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Mrs. Margaret B. C. Barbour, <i>Louisa St. Clair Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50
Mrs. Annie L. S. Bowman, <i>Monument Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	12 50
Mrs. Joaddie A. Chilton, <i>David Reese Chapter</i> , Mississippi,	12 50
Mrs. A. Louise Neilson, <i>David Reese Chapter</i> , Mississippi,	12 50
Mrs. Anne Whitney Marsh, <i>Ashuelot Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	12 50
Miss Alice E. Crane, <i>Camp Middlebrook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	12 50
Mrs. Amy M. B. Laning, <i>Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	12 50
Mrs. Ellen C. Eastwood, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Jennie Garrison MacNee, <i>Mary Weed Marvin Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Anna Gumaer, <i>Minisink Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Miss Sarah E. Sears, <i>Oneonta Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Miss Martha Ellen Vickery, <i>Catherine Greene Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. E. H. Brankman, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. C. R. Miller, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Mary R. Young, <i>Col. Crawford Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Miss Lucy O'H. Morrison Schuyler, <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Sherman, <i>Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Cyrena J. C. Aldrich, <i>Woonsocket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50

Mrs. Emma Thayer Aldrich, <i>Woonsocket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Ann O. C. Boyden, <i>Woonsocket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Jennie Haven Darling, <i>Woonsocket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Tiny Edwards, of Texas,	25 00
Miss Katherine Horsley, <i>Blue Ridge Chapter</i> , Virginia,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth C. S. McAlpine, <i>Fort Nelson Chap- ter</i> , Virginia,	12 50
Mrs. Jennie Bell Mainland, <i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	12 50

 687 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Pueblo Chapter</i> , Colorado,	\$33 00
<i>Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter</i> , Connecticut, one pair mahogany doors,	100 00
<i>Sabra Trumbull Chapter</i> , Connecticut, one pair of central mahogany doors,	100 00
<i>Columbia Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, on ac- count of one pair of central mahogany doors, ..	70 00
<i>Elizabeth Jackson Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, one pair of central mahogany doors,	100 00
<i>Lucy Holcombe Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, one pair of mahogany doors,	100 00
Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, of <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois, Mrs. Delilah Fuller Cuddington, "Real Daughter" <i>Dixon Chapter</i> , Illinois,	10 00
<i>Elder William Brewster Chapter</i> , Illinois,	5 00
<i>Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter</i> , Illinois, two pairs of outside mahogany doors,	200 00
Mrs. John C. Allen, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00
Mrs. Martha S. Brooks, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00
Miss Sarah D. Gibson, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00
Mrs. Lucy A. Harding, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00
Miss Aileen Nye, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00

Mr. Walter Scott, through <i>Mildred Warner Washington Chapter</i> , Illinois, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Anna J. Hopkins Scott,	2	00	
<i>Princeton Chapter</i> , Illinois,	10	00	
<i>Dorothy Q. Chapter</i> , Indiana,	50	00	
<i>Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter</i> , Indiana,	6	50	
<i>Paul Revere Chapter</i> , Indiana,	21	15	
<i>Vanderburgh Chapter</i> , Indiana,	25	00	
<i>Okamanpado Chapter</i> , Iowa,	10	00	
<i>Betty Washington Chapter</i> , Kansas,	10	00	
<i>Bryan Station Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	20	00	
<i>Paducah Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	10	00	
<i>Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter</i> , Maine,	25	00	
<i>Faneuil Hall Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50	00	
<i>Mary Droper Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50	00	
<i>Old Newbury Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	10	00	
<i>Buntin Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	10	00	
<i>Chinkchewnska Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	30	00	
<i>General Lafayette Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	10	00	
<i>Sunshine Chapter</i> , New Mexico,	5	00	
<i>Deo-on-go-wa Chapter</i> , New York,	20	00	
<i>Israel Harris Chapter</i> , New York,	10	00	
<i>Ontario Chapter</i> , New York,	15	00	
<i>Quassaick Chapter</i> , New York,	10	00	
<i>Saugerties Chapter</i> , New York,	30	00	
<i>Tuscarora Chapter</i> , New York, one pair mahogany doors,	100	00	
<i>Lagonda Chapter</i> , Ohio,	35	00	
<i>Hand's Cove Chapter</i> , Vermont,	21	00	
<i>Lake Dunmore Chapter</i> , Vermont,	10	00	
Mrs. Lucy Bailey Heneberger, <i>Massanutton Chapter</i> , Virginia,	5	00	
<i>Fort Atkinson Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	15	00	
<i>John Bell Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	25	00	
<i>Racine Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	15	00	
<i>Tyranena Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	25	00	
			1,414 65
Commission on Jewelled Insignia,	\$182 05	182 05	
Commission on Recognition Pins,	5 90	5 90	
Commission on Record Shields,	6 50	6 50	
Commission on Souvenir Spoons,	27 82	27 82	
Rosettes,	20 65	20 65	
			\$60,620 49

EXPENDITURES.

Fifth payment on account of auditorium,	\$34,785 81
Clerk of works,	96 00
Clerical service for Filing Committee,	4 30
	<hr/>
	34,886 11
Balance March 31, 1905,	25,743 38
	<hr/>
	\$60,629 49
	<hr/>
Balance in bank, March 31, 1905,	\$25,743 38

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,

Treasurer General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library since March 1, 1905:

BOOKS.

Amidon Family. A record of the descendants of Roger Amadowne, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. By Frank E. Best. Chicago, 1904.

John Keep, of Longmeadow, Mass., 1660-1676, and his descendants. Compiled by Frank E. Best. Chicago, 1899.

The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina. Compiled from English, colonial and family records, with personal reminiscences and notes on some allied families. By Joseph A. Groves. Atlanta, 1901. Presented by the author through Mrs. Henry Buck.

Genealogy of the descendants of Robert Proctor of Concord and Chelmsford, Mass., with notes of some connected families. By W. Laurence Proctor and Mrs. Proctor. Ogdensburg, 1898. Presented by Mrs. W. L. Proctor.

Ancestry of William Shipley Haines. Compiled by William Francis Cregar. Philadelphia, 1887. Purchased.

Ancestry and Posterity of Zaccheus Gould of Topsfield, Mass. By Benjamin Apthorp Gould. Purchased.

Lives of the eminent dead and biographical notices of prominent living citizens of Montgomery County, Pa. By M. Auge. Norristown, 1879. Purchased.

Biographical history of Lancaster county, Pa., being a history of early settlers and eminent men of the county. By Alexander Harris. Lancaster, 1872. Purchased.

Diary of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, of Westborough, Mass. Edited by Harriette M. Forbes. Westborough Historical Society, 1899. Presented by the editor.

Civil and Military List of Rhode Island, 1647-1850. A list of all officers elected by the the General Assembly from the organization of the legislative government of the colony to 1850. Compiled from the records by Joseph Jencks Smith. Providence, 1900-1901. 2 volumes. Presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Rhode Island.

History of Eastland county, Texas. By Mrs. George Langston. Dallas, 1904. Presented by the author.

Marriage Licenses of Caroline county, Maryland, 1774-1815. By Henry Downes Cranor. Philadelphia, 1904. Presented by the author.

Centennial anniversary of Seneca county and auxiliary papers. Published by the Seneca Falls Historical Society, 1904. Presented by the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter.

Troy's One Hundred years, 1789-1889. By Arthur James Weise. Troy, 1891. Presented by the Philip Schuyler Chapter.

History of the Town of Smithfield, R. I., from its organization in 1730-1, to its divisions in 1871. By Thomas Steere. Providence, 1881. Presented by Miss Emily LeB. Goodrich.

History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, Maine, from their first exploration, A. D. 1605. With Family genealogies. By Cyrus Eaton. Hallowell, 1865. 2 volumes. Presented by the General Knox Chapter.

Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport and West Newbury from 1635 to 1845. By Joshua Coffin. Boston, 1845. Purchased.

The Hundredth Town. Glimpses of life in Westborough, 1717-1817. By Harriette Merrifield Forbes. Boston, 1889. Presented by the author.

Making of the American Nation, or the Rise and Decline of the Oligarchy in the West. By J. Arthur Partridge. London, 1866. Presented by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed.

Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society. Compiled by G. Adams. Topeka, 1890, 1896, 1904. Vols. 4, 5, and 8.

Register of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia, 1904. Washington, 1904. Presented by the Society.

Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1890-1897. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899. Presented by the Silver Bow Chapter, through Senator William A. Clark.

Sixth Report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Oct. 11, 1902--Oct. 11, 1903. Washington, D. C., 1904. Presented by the Society.

Directory of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Compiled by order of the Thirteenth Continental Congress. Washington, D. C. Presented by the Society.

The Book of the Sons of the American Revolution in Indiana. Edited by William Allen Wood. No. 2. 1903. Presented by Lewis J. Blake.

Proceedings of the Fitchburg Historical Society and Papers relating

to the history of the town. Fitchburg, 1895, 1897 and 1902. 3 volumes.

White Family Quarterly. An illustrated genealogical magazine devoted to the ancestry, history and genealogy of the descendants of John White, of Wenham and Lancaster, Mass. Edited and published by Almira Larkin White. Haverhill, 1904.

Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Boston, 1904. Vol. 5. Purchased.

Annals of Iowa. A historical quarterly. Des Moines, Historic Department of Iowa, 1903-5. Vol. 6. 3rd Series.

Essex Antiquarian. Salem, 1905. Vol. 8.

"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus, 1904. "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society. Vol. 7.

The American Monthly Magazine. National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, 1904. Vol. 25. Presented by the Society.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia, 1905. Press Publishing Co., N. Y., 1904. Purchased.

Historical Sketch of Bruton Church, Williamsburg, Va. By Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin. Williamsburg, 1903. Presented by the Francis Bland Randolph Chapter.

History and Records of the First Congregational Church, Hanover, Mass., 1727-1805. Inscriptions from cemetery at Centre Hanover, Mass., 1727-1894. By L. Vernon Briggs. Boston, 1895. Vol. I.

Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths and of Intentions of Marriage of the Town of Hanover, Mass., 1727-1857. Rockland, 1898.

Genealogies of the different families bearing the name of Kent in the United States together with their possible English ancestry, A. D. 1295-1898. By L. Vernon Briggs. Boston, 1898.

Daily Union History of Atlantic City and county, New Jersey. By John F. Hall. Atlantic City, 1900. Presented by the General Lafayette Chapter.

PAMPHLETS.

The following chapter publications were presented by their respective chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution:

By-Laws, Benjamin Prescott Chapter, 1903-1904.

By-Laws, Chemung Chapter, 1902. Elmira, 1902.

By-Laws, Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Bath, Me., 1903.

By-Laws, Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.

By-Laws, Distaff Chapter, St. Paul, 1902.

By-Laws, Eunice Sterling Chapter, 1903-1904. Wichita.

By-Laws, Germantown Chapter, 1904.

By-Laws, John Adams Chapter, 1904.

By-Laws, Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown, 1899.

By-Laws, Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville, 1904.

- By-Laws, Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta, 1900.*
By-Laws and List of Members, Lucy Jackson Chapter.
By-Laws, Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston, 1897.
By-Laws, Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, 1903.
By-Laws Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.
By-Laws, Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, 1898.
By-Laws, Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg.
By-Laws, Wenonah Chapter, Winona.
Program, Nathan Hale Chapter, 1904-1905. St. Paul.
Program of Ye Olde Folks Festival under the auspices of the Buffalo Chapter, Feb. 22, 1905.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Betty Martin Chapter, Temple, Texas.
Year Book, Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston, 1905.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Columbus Chapter, Columbus.
Year Book, 1900-1901, Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Henry Downs Chapter, Waco.
Year Book, Urbana Chapter, Urbana, 1905.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Watauga Chapter, Memphis.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, 1904.
Intentions of Marriage of the City of Lynn. By John L. Moulton.
 Salem, 1879. Purchased.
Deaths of First Church, Rowley, Mass. By George B. Blodgette.
 Purchased.
Proceedings of the Ohio State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, November, 1904. Presented by Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, State Regent of Ohio.
Program of the Business Meeting of Regents, Delegates and Alternates elected to represent Connecticut at the Fourteenth Continental Congress, March 28, 1905. Presented by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the State Regent of Connecticut.
Waterman Year Book. 1902, 1903. Compiled by George Edward Congdon. 2 volumes.

PERIODICALS.

Cavalier, The, February, March, April
Bulletin, New York Public Library, March
New Hampshire Genealogical Record, January

The above list comprises 44 books, 34 pamphlets and 5 periodicals. Twenty-one books were presented, 16 were received by exchange and 7 were purchased. Two pamphlets were received by exchange, 30 were presented and 2 were purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVANS ROSA.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General announced the proposed resignation of Miss Semmes from her department; the resignation to take effect on the 15th of the present month.

The Treasurer General spoke of the services of Miss Semmes in the most commendatory terms, and regretted that her department was to lose so efficient and faithful an assistant.

Mrs. Estey moved that the resignation of Miss Semmes be accepted with regret. Motion unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and ladies of the Board: Both the nineteenth and twentieth volumes of the Lineage Book are completed. The bound volumes have been sent from the publishing house and will, without doubt, arrive before the Board adjourns.

In regard to these volumes, I would advise that they be distributed as formerly. At the February Board meeting, I believe that an error was made in including volumes xvii and xviii in the restriction of distribution, for not one-third of those volumes have been given to the Chapters. At present there are in the Historian's Office at least seven hundred of each, and I would advise that the restriction in regard to the 17th and 18th volumes be removed by the Board, reserving, if desired for exchange for the library, two hundred volumes each.

The supervision of the work in this office has increased in interest as the months have passed, and, personally, I have been greatly pleased with the results attained. When the Lineage Books are mentioned, they are considered merely filled with uninteresting data, but I agree with several of our exchanges who write that they find the books not only valuable as genealogical references, but filled with incidents of great historical value.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE PEARSONS DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Madam President and ladies: The 6th Report to the Smithsonian Institution is now presented, and copies are in the Curator's hands.

The work of the Chapters make a beautiful showing. We have tried to keep the Report within the bounds of the United States Congressional requirements. The work of the different departments at headquarters appears in this number in detail. We hope every Daughter will carefully read this part of the Report.

The 7th Report is in the printer's hands, and we have promise of a much earlier issue than the last Report, as a short session of the United States Congress brings less matter to the public printer's hands.

The work was greatly facilitated this year by the promptness with which the State Regents sent in their reports.

The report of the Children's Society came near being ruled out. It was two months later than the Editor's call for all reports to be in, and did not come to the Editor's hands until the United States Congress had adjourned. It was only by the Editor's forethought, in putting in a blank page, saying that the report of the Children's Society would follow that we squeaked it through on a technicality.

Such delay increases the work of the Editor; for then you have to go before the authorities as a suppliant, and it takes as much time to go through the details as in the first installment; besides, when you are trying to make a record for promptness, it militates against the Society.

I am glad to be able to report that we have had no complaints from the printer in regard to our matter, or the form in which it was sent to the printer.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION: In closing the report of the year, the Committee on Supervision must subscribe to their satisfaction of the work of the different departments. Especially do we take pleasure in calling attention to the untiring and dutiful work of the clerical service. As we have watched the indefatigable promptness with which every duty has been performed, we must congratulate the head of these departments for having their laborious and unceasing duties lightened by assistance of such expert helpers.

The tremendous work devolving upon every official officer could in no other way be accomplished. It is an incontrovertible fact that no one can have the least comprehension of the daily and hourly detail of the work performed without studying the methods of each department and then the finished product at the end of the month. Were this the rule instead of the exception,—for we presume to say that not one Daughter in five hundred has ever undertaken a close inspection of these departments,—there would be less censure of the work at headquarters and an alteration of the narrow opinion of centralized power that now prevails.

We know of no organization,—not even the governmental departments,—where the work is so methodically planned and so economically carried out. And we bespeak for this work, that before any Daughter publish criticism, she at least gives one day to studying the work intelligently, and what would still be better, give her services for one month or year, putting her shoulder to the wheel and helping on this grand work, as others have done for years! Her verdict would be,

we do not doubt, the same as that of one of our State Regents of a great State:

She said to us that she came on expecting to make a grand protest in the Congress against such expenditure as prevailed in the various offices. She spent days in going into the details, she made it a careful study, and before she had finished she discovered that according to the work accomplished, we were niggardly in our expenditure instead of extravagant.

For the last month the Curator, Miss Maclay, has been in the hospital, ill. Her work was cheerfully taken up and carried on by Miss Brewer and Miss Lockwood, in addition to their own work, which is greatly increased at this time of the year. The work has kept them every night until half past six o'clock and after; but the esprit de corps in these offices is of the nature you would look for in Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasury Department of the Society must soon lose one of its corps, who has been for years a conscientious clerk in that department. Miss Semmes' resignation, on account of ill health, has been handed in, to take effect on April 15th. Her place has been filled, by request of the Treasurer, by Mrs. Priscilla K. Beatty, who has been at work for two weeks, helping to bring the work up to date before the Congress.

We sincerely hope that there will be no more inroads by illness in these offices; for it is no easy task to find such efficient help as those well equipped for such service, which has taken years of experience and training to bring them to the standard required by the work of to-day.

The recommendation of the Supervising Committee of last month, for the purchase of two dozen chairs for the Board Room and offices, which was approved by the Board has been compiled with by substituting two dozen chairs from those purchased for Continental Hall.

We respectfully submit this, our final report.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD, *Chairman*.
MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
CLARA H. FULLER.

Report accepted

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: During the month of March I have approved bills to the amount of \$4,973.71. Of these the largest have been: \$1,348.42 for the Directory; \$1,278.13 for the Lineage Books; \$1,075 for pay roll; \$475.52 for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; \$178.60 for the Daughters of the American Revolution Report to Smithsonian Institution; \$61.20 for certificates; \$36.53 postage for National Officers; \$25.40 postage for State Regents; \$267.75 pre-

liminary expenses of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, and \$229.65 for rent. From the permanent fund I have approved bills to the amount of \$34,886.11. Out of this the largest has been the fifth payment on account of Auditorium, \$34,785.81.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE: To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, Madam: I have the honor to report that I have completed the examination of the accounts and fiscal papers of the Treasurer General for the period ended March 31, 1905, and find them correct.

I have also audited the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine for the same period and find them correct.

Respectfully,

(Signed)
Report accepted.

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

It was stated that there had been some published accounts regarding the expenditures on Memorial Continental Hall, in putting the building in condition for the 14th Continental Congress, which accounts were incorrect, and the advisability of answering the same was discussed.

Mrs. Hamlin moved: "That a statement of the expenditures for Continental Hall and its preparation for the coming Congress, be written and published by order of the National Board of Management."

Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That Mrs. Lockwood be authorized to prepare the article for newspapers regarding the preparation of Memorial Continental Hall for occupancy during the Fourteenth Continental Congress." Seconded by Mrs. Geer. Motion Carried.

The Chair asked that the committee reports be resumed.

The REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS was presented: Madam President and Members of the Board of Management: The Committee on Chapter By-Laws has examined those of 26 chapters and written to each regent an explanation of the changes necessary to make them strictly in conformity with the National Constitution. From many we have received replies, assuring us of their immediate compliance with the corrections made. There is a very large number of By-Laws still awaiting examination, which this committee will not be able to look over, and which we shall turn over to our successors with the greatest pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *Chairman.*
CLARA H. FULLER.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DIRECTORY: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: By request of Miss Stone, compiler of the Daughters of the American Revolution Directory we beg to make the following statement:

It was announced in the report of the Committee on Directory, some time ago, that there was only one state regent who gave a report for the Directory. This was the case at the time of that report; but subsequently there were a great many reports received from other state regents. They came too late for the work of compilation, but were used in proofreading and thus facilitated the work in a great degree.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
CLARA H. FULLER.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Rosa, Chairman of the Committee on Program, requested that the members of her committee present at the Board, would meet her for five minutes, for a brief meeting on that committee, at the close of the morning session.

At quarter before one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter after two o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock by the Recording Secretary General, who requested nominations for the chair.

Upon motion, Mrs. Heneberger was elected to the chair.

The Recording Secretary read a letter from the Crane Co., of Washington, D. C., offering to the Society, on certain terms, four thousand historical souvenirs of the National Peace Jubilee of 1899, with the suggestion that the same be sold for the benefit of the Society.

After due consideration of the proposition, it was moved and carried that this offer be declined with thanks, as it is the opinion of the Board that these souvenirs will not be sufficiently popular to prove salable.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Combes and Van Roden, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, inquiring if their proposition to supply badges, rosettes, certificates, etc., under a new contract will be considered at the next Continental Congress.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That Mr. Van Roden's letter and the contents thereof be laid on the table, and that Mr. Van Roden be so notified." Seconded by Mrs. Bedle. Motion carried.

Instructions were given the Recording Secretary for replying to the letter to the effect, that the Insignia Committee's work was entirely

satisfactory, and their contract with Caldwell & Co., who had been the official jewelers to the National Society since its organization was endorsed by the Continental Congress and will so stand. Mrs. Weed spoke of the patent on the Insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and stated that at her request one of the best patent attorneys in the city had looked into the matter and reported that it presented many complications. He said, however, that the Society was protected under the common law,—even if we have no patent rights,—which gives the Society the sole and exclusive use of the patent; but that the case would require careful investigation because of its complicated conditions. Mrs. Weed stated that it would not come up at the next Congress, however, as the contract with Caldwell & Co. is good for two years yet; she also called attention to the fact that if the contract with the official jewelers expires, the Insignia cannot be obtained without a permit from the Registrar General, and no matter if the contract does expire, every Daughter is under contract to buy from the official jeweler, being obliged to present a permit for the purchase of the Insignia, which is, in itself, a protection. Mrs. Weed also advised that the matter of the expiration of the patent, and measures for renewing the same be taken under consideration.

Mrs. Weed presented for the inspection of the Board a pin manufactured in imitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia, and stated that this is an infringement of the Society's patent, which Caldwell & Co. are now prosecuting.

Mrs. Howard stated that a similar matter had been brought to her attention in regard to the patent on the badge of the Mary Washington Memorial Association and suggested that the Board consider the two matters concurrently. This was agreed to by the Board. After some discussion of the matter of the expiration of the patent on the Insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as presented by Mrs. Weed in her statement to the Board, and that of Mrs. Howard in regard to the expiration of the patent on the badge of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, the Chair stated that a motion on the subject would be entertained.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the matter of renewing the patent on the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia and that of the Mary Washington Memorial Association be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Society."

Seconded by Mrs. Carey. Motion carried.

A letter was read on the part of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, from Miss Hetzel, inviting the President General and members of the National Board of Management to join a pilgrimage to the monument of Mary Washington at Fredericks town, Virginia, on Monday, April 24, 1905.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the invitation of the Mary Washington Memorial Association be favorably recommended."

Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

A letter was read, as submitted by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, from a committee of the "Little Rock" Chapter, in regard to coöperating with some Brooklyn Daughters in petitioning the Fourteenth Continental Congress for the printing of the first census report of the United States, 1790, now in the department of Census Reports, in order to preserve the same, which are rapidly fading and may soon become illegible.

The Chair invited discussion. No definite action was taken. Instructions were given for replying to the letter, viz.: That this matter might be considered at the next Congress.

A letter was read from Miss Wilmuth Gary, by the Recording Secretary, in regard to an error that appeared in the published proceedings of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, relative to her offer of a certain per cent. on the sale of her picture "Rodney's Ride," the same to be applied to the Continental Hall fund.

It was inadvertently stated by Miss Forsyth at the Thirteenth Continental Congress that Miss Gary intended giving the entire proceeds of the sale of this picture to Continental Hall fund, whereas it was her intention to give half of the net proceeds.

The Chair asked an expression of opinion of the Board on this subject.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Recording Secretary General reply to Miss Gary's letter telling her that the misstatement inadvertently made at the Thirteenth Continental Congress and to which she called the attention of the Board, will be corrected at the Fourteenth Continental Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Heneberger. Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard, Chairman of the House Committee for the Fourteenth Continental Congress, made a verbal report of the committee, bringing some of the details of the work for the consideration of the Board.

In regard to the matter of seating the alternates, Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the alternates for the Fourteenth Continental Congress be seated in the balconies."

Seconded by Mrs. Thom. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood also moved: "That the suggestions of the Chairman of the House Committee be referred to Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Terry to investigate the whole question and report to the Building Committee on Wednesday at three o'clock."

Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main moved: "That when we adjourn, we adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, State Vice-Regent, reported that, in accordance with the instructions of the Board at a previous meeting, she had written to Miss Pancoast regarding her proposed resigna-

tion from the Declaration of Independence Chapter, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This correspondence was read to the Board and approved.

At quarter of four o'clock it was moved and carried to go into informal session.

At four o'clock the Board resumed its regular deliberations, when the following was offered by Mrs. Terry: "*Resolved*, That Miss Pancoast be directed to transmit the books and papers in her possession, belonging to the Declaration of Independence Chapter, through the State Regent of Pennsylvania, to that Chapter."

Seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE WAS READ: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The Credential Committee has counted the membership of every organized Chapter, verified the names on every credential blank that has been returned to the office of the Chairman of the Credential Committee, and we find that we now have 1,046 members entitled to vote in the Fourteenth Continental Congress.

Any Chapter organizing between this date and the Fourteenth Continental Congress will be entitled to representation by the Regent, and as we have several in process of forming, this may add to our membership.

There are still about one hundred Chapters that have failed to return their credentials.

There have been two hundred and seventy-five letters written in connection with this work, and we are glad to report that the work is progressing favorably.

(Signed) Respectfully submitted,
MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman.

M. E. S. DAVIS,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
MARY EVANS ROSA,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
CLARA H. FULLER.

Report accepted.

At quarter after four o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the Recording Secretary General, who requested nominations for the Chair, in the absence of the President General.

Mrs. Bedle was elected to the Chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved by the Board.

Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General, announced to the Board that she had been greatly assisted in the matter of disposing of the bonds of the National Society for Continental Hall fund, by Mr. Chas. J. Bell, President of the American Security & Trust Company, who had given his services gratuitously, not charging the usual commission and premium, and that Mr. Bell had in every way facilitated this work by his advice and personal aid.

Mrs. Hamlin moved: "That a vote of thanks be sent to Mr. Charles J. Bell for his exceeding kindness in manipulating the fund of the Society for the Treasurer General."

Seconded by Mrs. Geer. Motion carried.

A request was presented on the part of Mrs. B. F. Moran, of Virginia, for a small table during the Congress, to be placed in the corridor and used for certain books, offered by Mrs. Moran for sale, for the benefit of Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Weed moved that this be referred to the Souvenir Committee, with power to act.

Numerously seconded and carried.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that Mrs. Moran had already turned over five hundred dollars from the sale of her book, to the Continental Hall fund, and asks the favor of accommodations for the books at the next Congress in the hope of making additional donations to the fund.

The Chairman of the Program Committee, made a verbal report to the Board, stating that the program had been prepared with the utmost care. The names were verified from the records in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, in order to insure perfect accuracy, each one being carefully compared after copying, and the names of the committees were verified by the respective Chairmen, and approved by the same.

The arrangement of names on the Program was carried out according to the suggestion approved by the Board at the March meeting; that is, alphabetically; this being the method adopted almost universally in printed lists of names.

The contract for the printing of the program was awarded to George E. Howard of this city, and the cost of same was \$150 for 3,500 programs.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY EVANS ROSA,
*Chairman of Committee on Program
for Fourteenth Continental Congress.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

February 1st to March 31st, 1905.

Subscriptions as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$696 00
Sale of extra copies,	12 34
Advertisements,	109 00
Half-tone cuts, paid for by individuals,	20 51
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$837 85

OFFICE EXPENSES.

February and March, 1905.

Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers,	\$1 49
Postage, office, 2 months,	5 00
Postal cards, fifty,	50
Freight and cartage, extra numbers from Harrisburg, February, \$1; March, 66 cents,	1 66
Express, mailing lists from Harrisburg, 2 months,	70
Two falcon files,	80
Two telegrams, Harrisburg,	50
Money order and fee, returned on subscription No. 41445,	1 03
	\$11 68

Presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printing and mailing February number, including postage,	\$236 01
Printing and mailing March number, including postage,	256 96
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 66
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00
Salary, Editor, Genealogical Department,	40 00
Half-tone cuts, partly paid for by individuals,	37 94
Printing, 2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75
Two photographs Memorial Continental Hall,	2 50
Postage, Editor, 2 months,	5 00
Rubber stamp and pad,	1 60
Binding Vols. XXIV and XV of Magazine,	2 50

PROCEEDINGS

OFFICIAL.

419

Auditing books of Business Manager, November, December and January,	10 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	11 68

\$925 60

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

Attention was called to the necessity of giving definite instructions in regard to the payment of the expenses incident to the preparation of the Hall for the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Carey moved: "That the Treasurer General be and hereby is authorized to pay the bills contracted by the committees on preparation of the Memorial Continental Hall for the coming Congress, in accordance with the motions passed at the last Board meeting."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The matter of providing a stenographer to report the evening sessions of the Congress was presented to the Board, it being explained that the official stenographer to the Board is occupied all day in reporting and all the evening in transcribing these reports to be presented from day to day at the Congress; hence it was manifestly impossible for the official stenographer to report both the day and evening sessions and prepare the reports for the opening of the Congress each day.

Mrs. Davis moved: "That the matter of employing a stenographer for the evening sessions of the Fourteenth Continental Congress be referred to the Supervising Committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Pennypacker and carried.

At quarter before twelve o'clock Mrs. Weed moved to take a recess, subject to recall by the Chairman, so that in case any business should come before Continental Hall Committee at the meeting in the afternoon the Board might reconvene, if necessary, for the purpose of considering the same. Motion carried.

The Board reconvened Wednesday at 6 p. m., and adjourned until April 15th.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Washington, D. C.
April 17th to 23rd 1902.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution (Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
April 17th to 22d, 1905.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
April 17th to 23rd 1902

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL CON-
GRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION (CONCLUDED).

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

The bugle call, "To the Colors."

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 10 o'clock a. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with our chaplain general in the divine service, which we render each morning.

PRAYER BY THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

Seventh chapter St. Matthew, 1-12 verses. "Judge not that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and, behold, a beam is in thine own eye. Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye. Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him? Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

Our heavenly Father, we pray Thee that Thou wouldst let the joy of this beautiful morning come into our hearts, and as we see the beauty of this morning, and breathe in the exquisite air, may it lift our hearts and minds, and may we with all things rejoice. And wilt Thou not send Thy Holy Spirit into our hearts, so that our lives may blossom, and from the blossoms may come the fruit, the full perfection, of our lives in our actions, our words, our deeds?

Our Father, this morning we thank Thee for all the pleasure we have had in this convention, and all that Thou has been to us in it. We feel that Thou art guiding us, and we pray that Thou wilt continue

and keep us this day; be with us through all the exercises of this day, and grant that we may do that for the present and for the future for which we shall be glad, and which Thou canst bless. Bless our officers this morning, and give them strength, and all those who are doing the duties of this convention, and support and comfort them. And grant that those who are not well, and who have had accidents, may be comforted, and that we may all enjoy Thy blessing; and hear us while we pray,

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. Will the delegates and the audience please stand and join in singing our national anthem, all together this time, without soloists, the first and last stanzas?

The delegates and audience sang the first and last verses of the Star Spangled Banner.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of yesterday will now be read.

The reader here read the minutes of Wednesday, April 19th.

Mrs. BIDWELL. May I rise to a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BIDWELL. I merely want to say that Mrs. Swift is noted in the minutes as having only one second, while there are a great many seconds for other candidates, and the reason of it was because the Chair had ruled that seconds should cease before Mrs. Swift was properly seconded.

Mrs. WALKER, of Illinois. I rise to say that inasmuch as there are two ladies from Illinois who bear the name of Walker, I would ask that my motion should be carried out, and a note of that recorded in the minutes, and I would ask the courtesy of the reader to give my name in full, Mrs. James H. Walker, of Chicago Chapter, of Chicago, Illinois.

The president general left the Chair, which was assumed by Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. LYTTON. Will you be so kind as to have my name recorded as Mrs. Mary C. Lytton?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to accept the minutes as read.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. OGDEN, of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, I merely wish the minutes corrected in this way, that Mrs. McCartney was seconded by the whole state of Pennsylvania, and numerous others. There is no note of her being seconded at all.

Mrs. ROOME. I want to say in regard to the seconds for Mrs. Main, for the office of vice-president general in charge of organization of

chapters, Miss Virginia Miller was the first one who seconded the nomination, and I was the second person. I think that if the name of any seconder has been mentioned, it should have been that of Miss Miller, and the minutes should have read, "Miss Miller and others."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any further corrections of the minutes? This correction will be made.

The question on the acceptance of the minutes was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I state a question of privilege?

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is the chairmanship of Continental Hall committee an elective office or is it appointive?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks that is not a question of privilege.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am on the floor, my question is in order, and is germane to the business in hand. I ask, before we proceed to business, if that office is an elective one, or if it is the business of the president general to appoint some one to that office?

PRESIDING OFFICER. At the last congress there was an election for it on the floor, and discussion is out of order on this subject at this time.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I cannot accept the minutes until I know.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction has been made on that. It was ruled out of the minutes yesterday.

At this point, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the treasurer general, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis.

TREASURER GENERAL. I am going to ask the official reader to announce the contributions to Continental Hall. I am very anxious to have them listed and go in the report.

The official reader here announced a number of contributions to Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is not the chairman of tellers ready to report, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is requested by the Chair that the official reader shall finish the announcements first.

Mrs. DRAPER. The order of the day was the report of the chairman of the tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire first to hear the announcements, or do you desire to preserve the order of the day?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. We wish courtesy to our president general. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, with the best intention in the world, the lady from Pennsylvania I think made a remark which she would like to withdraw. We all wish courtesy to the president general. The president general asked the house a question impartially, for our vote,

which we preferred. The order of the day, I believe, is always proper to call for. It is not discourtesy to call for the order of the day.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I did not mean to imply that.

Mrs. DRAPER. I listened to these announcements, and—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You had asked, Madam President General, that we listen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. McCartney. The Chair will allow the house to decide it. All those desirous of hearing the announcements will say "aye."

The "ayes" voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those opposed will say "no."

The "noes" voted.

Mrs. DRAPER. I do not think they heard that back here. I have tried twice, and they do not understand what they are voting on. I would like it repeated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say again that those who are in favor of proceeding with the order of the day will say "aye."

The "ayes" voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those opposed will say "no."

The "noes" voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered. The chairman of the tellers is called upon.

Mrs. YARDLEY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. YARDLEY. My question of privilege, Madam President General, is that the treasurer general be allowed to make a statement of the moneys that have been received for Memorial Continental Hall this evening, because many of the members have to leave the city to-morrow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not a motion, it is a question of privilege.

Mrs. YARDLEY. No, it is a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I did not hear it. We did not hear it.

OFFICIAL READER. The question of privilege by Mrs. Yardley was that as many of the delegates must leave the city, could not the treasurer general make a statement as to the sum total of Continental Hall fund at this evening's session?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. The treasurer general may report to-night.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Was the question taken on the motion for the treasurer general to report to-night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was.

Mrs. AVERY. I hope the ladies will pardon me for being so long in

getting ready to report, but it seemed desirable, considering the importance of the occasion, that the report should be signed by the tellers, and locked up in the box, and the box sealed up with paste in various ways, so that there could be no possibility of any tampering in any way, shape or manner. The box is before you (indicating ballot box), with the contents, with the ballots, with everything; and I have just taken my report from it. I do not like to make an apology, and I do not like to keep you waiting, but this report was written very rapidly, and I hope that you will excuse any unevenness in the sentences.

Mrs. DRAPER. Pardon me for interrupting, but we cannot hear one word back here.

Mrs. AVERY. The whole number of ballots in the ballot box was 707. The number of blanks was 7. The number necessary for a majority was 354. The votes cast for Mrs. Donald McLean were 342. [Great applause and cheers upon cheers.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Madam Chairman of the tellers.

Mrs. AVERY. The votes cast for Mrs. Sternberg were 201. [Applause.] The votes cast for Mrs. Lippitt were 154. [Applause.] Total legal votes cast, 707.

I would like a decision from the Chair in the matter of the vice-presidents general. As there are more than ten who have received the requisite number of votes—a majority—is it not in order that a motion prevail that the ten highest should be considered elected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the method which has always been pursued. The Chair will allow the house to decide upon it. It is the method which is always pursued that the ten having the highest majority should be declared elected.

Mrs. JAMES WALKER, of Illinois. I move that the precedent govern on this occasion. (Seconded by Miss Massey.)

Mrs. AVERY. The total number of votes cast for vice-presidents general was 714, and the votes cast for the candidates were as follows:

Mrs. Walker, of Missouri,	518	[Applause.]
Mrs. Swift, of California,	515	[Applause.]
Mrs. Deere, of Illinois,	500	[Applause.]
Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio,	447	[Applause.]
Mrs. Estey, of Vermont,	445	[Applause.]
Mrs. Chamberlain, of Tennessee,	439	[Applause.]
Mrs. Patterson, of North Carolina,	438	[Applause.]
Mrs. Hazen, of New York,	436	[Applause.]
Mrs. Nichols, of South Carolina,	420	[Applause.]
Mrs. Brooks, of Colorado,	417	[Applause.]

Some of the rest have received a majority of the votes cast, but according to the precedent established are not elected, I understand. They are as follows:

Mrs. Evans, of Texas,	390
Mrs. Eagan, of Florida,	350
Mrs. Hodgkins, of District of Columbia,	339
Mrs. Leary, of Washington state,	326
Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania,	311
Mrs. Everett, of Nebraska,	250

And on the various different votes were cast 580 blanks. There were also 518 scattering votes, making a total of 7,140 individual votes.

For the recording secretary general the total number of ballots cast was 714. The total number of votes cast was 684.

Miss Desha, 418 [Applause.]

Mrs. Prentice, 263

Scattering votes and 30 blanks.

For corresponding secretary general the total number of votes cast was 714. The number of votes was 665.

Miss Miller, 363

Mrs. Young, 300

Scattering, 2, and blanks, 49, making a total of 714.

For registrar general the total number of votes was 714.

Mrs. Jamison, 374

Mrs. Martin, 276

Scattering, 4; blanks, 60.

The names of the tellers are attached to this document. Shall I read them, Madam President General?

(Many cries of "Yes! Yes! Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read them.

Mrs. AVERY. Signed: Mrs. Charles Creighton, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Nellie M. Blake, Mrs. E. W. Cutts, Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Mrs. B. F. Case, Mrs. J. W. Holcombe, F. L. Bradley, Mrs. H. P. Robertson, Mrs. L. K. Torbet, Mrs. K. K. Henry, Mrs. E. S. DuBois, Miss Alice Q. Lovell, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Miss Qua, Mrs. J. G. Stanton, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Ames, Miss Law,—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you asked to hear these names read. There is a great deal of confusion. Please keep quiet so as to hear them.

Mrs. AVERY (continuing). Mrs. S. S. Adams, Mrs. Ammon, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Lathrop, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Charles L. Ruffin, Mrs. Leonidas Gray, Mrs. Wulbern, Mrs. Hopkins, and Mrs. A. G. Hill.

And there are one or two names still to be attached to the document. But this is the report.

I am not quite through yet. I have the ballots that we ordered cast yesterday by the recording secretary general, as follows:

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress

for Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, of the District of Columbia, for vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General.

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, for chaplain general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General.

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, for treasurer general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General.

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, for historian general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General.

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, for assistant historian general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General.

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Miss Aline Solomon, for librarian general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. DRAPER. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the chairman of the tellers about the blank ballots. Were there 714 actual votes for the president general, or did that include the blanks for the president general?

Mrs. AVERY. There were seven blanks with no president general's name on them at all. There were 707 legal ballots in the box for president general.

Mrs. DRAPER. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Then there is one question I want to ask for information. I want to ask, are we not proceeding under Roberts' Rules of Order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are, indeed, and have always been, so far as I know.

Mrs. DRAPER. There was a *viva voce* vote taken here, and I remember perfectly well being ruled out of order by the Chair, four years ago, when I asked that the same thing be done, that those ten vice-presidents general receiving the highest number of votes be considered

elected. I was ruled out of order by the Chair then; so that that could scarcely be called a precedent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ten highest have, in the recollection of the Chair, always been counted elected.

Mrs. DRAPER. There were more than ten.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot have eleven.

Mrs. AVERY. May I speak to that, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can. Go right on.

Mrs. AVERY. I think Mrs. Draper misunderstands the purport of my motion. I am sure she does. The first ten received much more than a majority, but on account of there being blanks cast for some, necessarily there were some who received more than a majority, who did not come in the ten highest. The chairman of the tellers would never dream of asking that any one who received less than a majority of all votes cast should be considered elected. But the peculiarity of voting for ten on one ballot, and many voting blank, makes it almost impossible for there not sometimes to be some one who has a majority of the ballots actually cast, and still does not have rank in the first ten.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that satisfactory to you?

Mrs. DRAPER. I understood the point made by the chairman of the tellers, perfectly. May I ask that the reader read that section of the constitution in regard to the voting, in regard to the election of vice-presidents general, before I continue with the point raised?

READER (reading). "These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of a majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress."

Mrs. DRAPER. It does not say in the constitution that the ten highest having a majority necessarily take the place of others who also have had a majority. Madam President General, four years ago there were eleven vice-presidents general elected, each one of them having a majority. I moved that the ten highest be considered the ten vice-presidents general elected, and was ruled out of order by the Chair. It was considered necessary either that some of them should withdraw, or that another vote should be taken. [Cries of "Good heavens!"] There are, as I understand the chairman of the tellers, fourteen vice-presidents general who had received a majority vote, a vote of a majority of all the members present at this congress. Therefore, Madam President General, I think that I am correct in stating that there is no election for vice-presidents general at present. The vote will have to be taken over; at least, unless by unanimous consent—

(Cries of "No! No! No!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Or a two-thirds vote, or something more than an ordinary *viva voce* vote.

Mrs. ROOME. I desire to state that the lady is mistaken. When we took that vote and there were eleven who received a majority vote, it happened that the tenth and the eleventh were a tie. There were

eleven who received a majority, and the tenth and eleventh were a tie.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is very correct, according to the Chair's recollection.

Mrs. ROOME. Now, the nine who received the largest number were duly elected for vice-presidents general.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, a statement of mine has been questioned. I would like to reply.

Mrs. ROOME. There was a tie between the tenth and the eleventh, and Mrs. Lockwood was one of them, and she withdrew in favor of Mrs. Mellon. But even if that were a precedent four years ago, since it was changed last year, the latest decision must stand.

Mrs. DRAPER. A statement of mine was questioned.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have the opportunity to answer it, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. JAMES WALKER, of Illinois. I simply wish to say, Madam President General, that one of the ladies sitting behind me here had the honor of being a teller four years ago when the tie occurred, and we proceeded as we have done to-day.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I have always understood that no one person can occupy the floor twice until every other person on this floor has spoken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is true. The Chair wishes to state that the lady says she feels that a statement of hers is questioned, and the Chair will allow her to speak if there is no objection. Is there objection? I hear none, and you may go right on, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. As a statement of mine has been questioned, and I have not the minutes here to verify it, although I expect to do so very soon, I would therefore move that unanimous consent be given for the election of the ten vice-presidents general having the highest vote. Madam President General, it should take unanimous consent to do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that in this case a majority would rule.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then let it be a majority standing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A majority would rule.

Mrs. GRUNSKY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Grunsky.

Mrs. GRUNSKY. I would like to ask if each congress is not a law to itself, without the precedents of years gone by controlling us? We have voted that the ten highest shall be considered elected, and does not that control?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the opinion of the Chair we need nothing further upon it. It is a waste of time. You can do exactly as you

wish about it, however. The Chair is not going to trammel you with her decision. She will allow you to vote if you want to vote. Do you want to vote?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those who wish to vote say "aye." [Laughter.] The "ayes" voted.

The highest court of appeals governs your president general. It should govern all of you.

Mrs. KINNEY, of Connecticut. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, is recognized.

Mrs. KINNEY. I have only a word to say, and that is that I move the acceptance of the report of the chairman of the tellers.

Many members seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No! No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is upon the acceptance of the tellers' report. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report is accepted. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. BARKER. In behalf of Mrs. Lippitt, the state regent of Rhode Island, I desire to thank all her friends for her support, and I withdraw her name as a candidate for the office of president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The name of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, state regent of Rhode Island, has been withdrawn as a candidate for president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There remain two candidates in the field.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, I move that we proceed at once to the second ballot.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Knott, and many others.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. I move that the name of Mrs. Lippitt be withdrawn from the list, as she has withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has withdrawn from the candidacy. I think she is the same as withdrawn from the list.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the name of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt be erased from the bulletin board.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is now on proceeding to cast your votes. Did you hear it? All right, go to business, then.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. AVERY. By the permission of the president general, I wish to say one word to you, because you cannot ballot until I have said it, I

shall ask the president general for permission to withdraw, with my tellers, and with my ballot box, and destroy the ballots that are in it, as they are now dead paper. I brought them here that you might see them if you wished. I wish to destroy them now, before the next ballot. Have I your permission?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, she will grant this permission. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

(The chairman of the tellers and the tellers here withdrew with the ballot box.)

(At this point the congress, by order of the president general, took a recess of about ten minutes.)

(The president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, left the Chair, which was assumed by Mrs. Jewett.)

READER. We will now very soon proceed to vote, ladies. The Chair instructs me to state that as we are to begin the ballot as soon as possible, all those not entitled to vote will leave this floor at once, and that ladies will please take their seats and restore order as soon as possible in preparation for the roll call, which I shall begin very soon.

Mrs. PAGE. Madam Chairman, I want to ask as a courtesy to Virginia that she be called first, as we had no dinner last night, and are very tired. I would ask that the reader begin at the other end of the alphabet to-day. Will you put that to a vote?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will so order if there is no objection.

READER. It is ordered by the Chair that in calling the roll I shall begin to-day at the bottom of the alphabet and work backwards. [Great applause.]

I suppose most of you understand that there is to be but one name written on your ballot, now, as all the other officers besides the president general have been elected. You have simply to write the one name of your candidate for president general on your ballot.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Kendall is recognized.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam Chairman and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, having had the pleasure of nominating one of the two candidates for whom you have voted, I wish at this time to make a statement. She has earnestly desired to withdraw in order to make harmony and peace, but at the urgent insistence of all her friends, she is to stand. I wish to thank all of you in her behalf for the large majority, and we hope that you will all see in her the qualities that we do, and this time cast your vote for Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. PERLEY, of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, the Chair decided that no campaign speeches could be made, and if the Chair so ordered, that should be observed.

(At this point, Mrs. Fairbanks, the president general, again resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires every one who is not a voter

and who is not a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution to leave the floor and do it at once.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I move that we go into the election and lose no more time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, we will do so.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed to make some remarks to you. I am instructed to say that in the votes there is to be but one name placed upon your ballots. There are two candidates now before the house, Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. McLean.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed to the roll call.

(The roll was here called by the official reader.)

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. There seems to be an erroneous idea about the withdrawal of Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island. Mrs. Lippitt has withdrawn from the candidacy for president general. It has also been stated that my own delegation has gone practically solid for the New York candidate.

Mrs. MURPHY (excitedly). That is unfair!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not go into personalities in that way.

(Cries of "No! No!" Great confusion and excitement.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to hear the statement of the state regent of Connecticut.

(Cries of "Yes, yes" and "No, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will put it to you and you may vote on whether you will hear the state regent of Connecticut.

The question was taken and the motion was not agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is in doubt. The Chair will take a vote. The Chair is going to leave it to the congress.

Mrs. KINNEY. Ladies, I will play fair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney always plays fair. Hear Mrs. Kinney.

Mrs. KINNEY. I will make no statement whatever. [Great applause.]

Mrs. PEEL, of Georgia. Madam President General, a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question? Is there no reflection in it upon Mrs. Kinney or upon any one?

Mrs. PEEL. No reflection on Mrs. Kinney.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Don't you make any reflections or indulge in any personalities. Ladies, this lady comes to me with a question of privilege. The Chair will let her speak, but the Chair reserves her right to direct this lady to her place, if she exceeds that right.

Mrs. PEEL. One sentence only. I simply desire to ask if it were not yesterday or the day before that the Chair ruled there were to be no campaign speeches?

(Great confusion and laughter.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Take your seat, Madam. You have exceeded your question of privilege. [Applause.] The Chair recommends you to a woman who does know what a question of privilege is. We will proceed with the voting.

READER. I will now continue to call the roll.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to begin at the bottom of the alphabet to-day in calling up the voters. Wyoming will be called for first.

Mrs. MURPHY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, Mrs. Murphy, I trust to you that it will be a question of privilege.

Mrs. MURPHY. It is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Walk right up and make your speech.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General and ladies, there is a delegate from Ohio who yesterday suffered a very severe fall, and has injured herself, and desires to go home at once. Suffering as she is, she has come down here to cast her ballot, and I ask the privilege that she may come up and cast her ballot first.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair grants that privilege gladly. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Thank you, Madam President General.

(The president general left, the chair being assumed by Mrs. Simpson.)

The balloting proceeded.

Mrs. PEPPER. (At 1.20 p. m.) Madam Chairman, I move that when the voting shall have ceased we take a recess, to reassemble at 3.30 p. m.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion.

The question was taken and carried.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Ladies, in response to an inquiry, I state that the ladies who leave the house during this balloting leave it at their own risk. You can vote only so long as the ballot box is open. No set hour has been stated for closing it.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam Chairman, I move that a lady be stationed at either door to explain the situation to those going out, and to ask if they have voted.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to say that it is very unfair to the candidates whom you are supporting, whether it be Mrs. Sternberg or Mrs. McLean, for you to leave this house without first depositing your vote in the ballot box.

At 2.40 p. m. the Chair declared the polls closed, and in accordance with the above motion a recess was taken until 3.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

The congress was called to order at 3.30 o'clock p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that representatives of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are desirous of rendering greetings to our society. The Chair therefore invites them to the stage.

(The delegation from the Sons of the American Revolution, consisting of Commander John H. Moore, Philip Walker, Esq., and Frederick D. Owen, Esq., here came upon the stage.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. MOORE. Madam President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, we have been bidden by the Society of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution to present to you a series of resolutions which they had the pleasure of adopting at their monthly meeting held last evening (handing resolutions to president general.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you gentlemen take seats on the platform?

(The delegation was seated.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read to us the resolutions of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia.

The reader read the resolutions as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

At its April meeting, held on the 19th inst., in commemoration of the battle of Lexington, the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is now in session in this city; and

WHEREAS, The objects of that society are identical with our own in the furtherance of patriotic work; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution sends greeting to the Daughters of the American Revolution in annual congress assembled; that we recognize the great value of the services rendered by the Daughters of the American Revolution in promoting true patriotism and love of country, and pledge our hearty support to all measures looking to the maintenance of the great principle of free government founded by our forefathers.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to convey to the Daughters

of the American Revolution a copy of these resolutions, and to express the good wishes of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia.

In accordance with the above resolution this copy, under the official seal of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is made, to be presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution by a committee composed of Commander John H. Moore, Philip Walker, Esq., and Frederick D. Owen, Esq.

LEON L. L. FRENCH,
Secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, the president general of the society is very happy indeed to send the greeting of your sister society, one which is laboring with you for the grand interests of patriotism, one which we are glad to believe is proud to enter upon splendid objects, and to put below them those objects of selfishness which are not so commendable. We thank the Sons of the American Revolution for their attendance upon our meeting, and will be pleased to invite their presence during the session.

COMMANDER MOORE. Madam President General, in the name of the society of the District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution, we thank you for your gracious words, and with your permission we will now bid you good afternoon.

(The delegation at this point left the stage.)

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President General, I have been appointed as chairman of the Jamestown committee, and I have been trying to find a convenient season to have the members of that committee meet together, and if agreeable to this body we will meet right after this afternoon's session, and I desire the official reader, when the house is fuller than it is now, to make this announcement again, if she will do so.

(The official reader here read telegrams and messages of greeting from various parts of the country.)

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 17, 1905.

Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Greetings from Multnomah Chapter. Lewis and Clark Exposition celebrate flag day June 14th. Cordial invitation extended National Society.

JANE LEWIS CHAPIN,
Secretary.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, April 18, 1905.

Mrs. JOHN CAMPBELL, *Colorado State Regent Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Continental Hall, Washington, District of Columbia.*

Convey greetings of Zebulon Pike Chapter to the National Society.

ANNA B. STRIEBY,
Secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that the business before the congress this afternoon is the consideration of amendments. Are you ready to discuss them? The reader will read the next one.

Mrs. PECK. I would like to ask if it would be in order for me to present to you some belated contributions to Continental Hall fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is always in order to present contributions.

Mrs. Peck here presented several contributions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now take up the business before us, the consideration of amendments.

READER. We had proceeded as far as article IX, which was tabled. The next is an amendment to insert as article IX, the following:

"Genealogist. 'The genealogist shall be charged with the preparation and publication of the Lineage Books, published by the National Society, and shall carry on all the correspondence relating to them.'"

If the above amendment is carried, the paid genealogist employed by the society might then be known as the genealogical clerk.

DOCTOR McGEE. I move to table that. I thought that it was carried with that other at the previous session.

Mrs. ROOME. It was moved to table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept it is in order first, and the Chair desires a second.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second the motion.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. We tabled this amendment the other night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am assured that only a part of it was tabled. There are two separate parts of this amendment, and only a part of it was tabled.

DOCTOR McGEE. The first part is simply an explanation, as I understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you think this was tabled, Doctor McGEE?

DOCTOR McGEE. Yes, it was the one that I moved to table the other night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand that the second part of it is—read the second part of it, Madam Reader.

READER. The whole of the amendment to article IX is as follows:

"Instead of electing an 'Assistant' Historian General, rename this official 'Genealogist,' and place under her the truly genealogical work now done by the historian general." That was tabled the other night.

DOCTOR McGEE. That is simply an explanation. That is not an amendment at all.

READER. Then it says:

"The genealogist shall be charged with the preparation and publication of the Lineage Books, published by the National Society, and shall carry on all the correspondence relating to them."

DOCTOR McGEE. That was tabled. That is the amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, the second part of the amendment is dependent upon the first part, it is not a second amend-

ment, but it is a portion of that amendment. It is all one. It says below:

"If the above amendment is carried, the paid genealogist employed by the society might then be known as the genealogical clerk."

It evidently means the whole amendment. It was decided that we would table the entire amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, we will consider this amendment as tabled. I hear none. Go on to the next one, Madam Reader.

READER. The next is an amendment to article XI, to insert as article XI the following:

Librarian General.

"The librarian General shall have the care and custody of all books, magazines, pamphlets and manuscripts of which the National Society may become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same. She shall have charge of soliciting gifts, negotiating exchanges and purchasing new volumes for the library. She shall have the power, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, of rejecting any volumes offered to the library which she deems unsuited to the character of the collection. She shall carry on the correspondence of the library and shall have complete supervision of its administration."

DOCTOR MCGEE. I move the adoption of this amendment.

MISS MILLER. I second the motion.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Was it not tabled the other evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not tabled.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I understood they were all tabled, so that we could go on with the business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was an inquiry made whether they might all be tabled, but it was decided that we must table one at a time. I was not going to allow you the privilege of discussion, by inadvertence, but I will permit that, if you want it.

MRS. BALLINGER. I see no reason why we should give one officer such authority when such matters concerning all other officers come before the board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I did not hear what you said, Mrs. Ballinger.

MRS. BALLINGER. I said that I saw no reason why one officer should be exempt from the concerted action of the board any more than another. These matters are all placed before the board for action. This requires the expenditure of money and the purchase of things, and all such things, and I do not see any reason why one officer should be exempt, and why this matter should not come before the board as well as any other.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

MRS. ROSA. Madam President General and members of the congress,

the librarian general expends the money that is voted for the purpose of the purchase of books by the congress, nothing more. Her reports, which are given monthly, are accepted by the board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion required?

(Cries of "Question, question.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, and it is accepted.

READER. The next is an amendment to article XII, to insert as article XII the following:

"CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

"The museum shall be under the care and custody of the curator of the museum, who shall be a member of the National Board of Management, and shall be elected biennially by the Continental Congress. She shall be assisted in the work of collecting articles for the museum by the Revolutionary relics committee, of which she shall be chairman ex-officio.

The membership of this committee shall be appointed by the president general, and shall consist of one member from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, and one member from each locality outside the United States in which a chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution exists."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to table that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to accept comes before the motion to table.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept it.

The motion was seconded by Miss Mecum.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to table the amendment.

The motion was seconded.

DOCTOR McGEE. I second the motion also.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next is as follows:

"Attention is called to the fact that the Continental Congress should authorize the insertion in article IV, section 1 of the constitution, of the proper titles of the officers, created since the original list was made, under the provision of the last clause of the first paragraph of section 1."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These titles exist, but they have not been put in the article. A motion to accept this will be in order.

Mrs. HODGE. I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Murphy and several members.

Mrs. ROOME. Here is where it says, on page 21, article X, section 2, "Strike out 'February' and insert 'March'." Assuredly we ought to have that, because that makes these by-laws conform to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the wrong amendment. The reader will read it again.

READER. What we are passing on is on the last page, and reads as follows:

"Attention is called to the fact that the Continental Congress should authorize the insertion in article IV, section 1, of the constitution of the proper titles of the officers, created since the original list was made, under the provision of the last clause of the first paragraph of section 1."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what you are considering now.

Mrs. ROOME. I know it is, Madam President General, but the reader skipped this other.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will be considered in its time.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Why does not the reader state the offices referred to in that, before we vote, so that we will know what we are voting for?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the list of officers, if you have them there.

READER. I have not got them.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have them here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. The reader will read them.

READER (reading). Section 1. The officers of the National Society shall be a president general, one vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, vice-presidents general, one recording and one corresponding secretary general, one registrar general, one treasurer general, one historian general, one chaplain general, one librarian general, and such other officers as shall be found necessary."

This amendment reads, to insert the proper titles of the officers, created since the original list was made.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Would not that be amending the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you could do this if you had unanimous consent of the congress, because it does not alter the sense at all. If you had the unanimous consent of the congress, it is all right.

DOCTOR MCGEE. I want to offer an objection to any amendment of the constitution at this session of the congress. The constitution may be amended at the next session, but not at this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you realize that there is no change in the sense of it, Doctor McGee? Has that occurred to you?

DOCTOR MCGEE. That does not make any difference to me, Madam President General. It says "amendments to the constitution."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you do not want that motion to pass, a motion to table it is all right.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. Is not this an amendment to the constitution? Have not these amendments been passed, and is it not simply to put in the titles where they belong?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is all there is to it. That is all there appears to be of it.

Mrs. LIGGETT. It says, "and such other officers as shall be found necessary."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Is not that all that is necessary?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept this amendment.

Mrs. PECK. I second the motion.

DOCTOR MCGEE. I think the Chair ruled that that requires unanimous consent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have it by unanimous consent if you all vote for it.

DOCTOR MCGEE. But I object, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You object?

DOCTOR MCGEE. Yes. This requires unanimous consent, and I object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, you shall have your right to your franchise. When the time comes, say "no," if you wish to.

DOCTOR MCGEE. This can be offered as an amendment to the constitution and be accepted next year, and meantime it might as well be done in proper form, it seems to me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks unanimous consent to this, and she asks all those in favor of the amendment to rise.

(Several members did not rise, but remained seated.)

Mrs. MURPHY. If only one stood up against it, it would not be unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to accept the amendment is lost. Read the next amendment.

READER. There are no more. This one to strike out "*February*" and insert "*March*" seems to have been passed the other night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one other, but it will be necessary to look it up and see what was done with it. Have you any objection to deferring consideration of this amendment? I hear no objection, and we will not consider it at present. The Chair recognizes the treasurer general.

TREASURER GENERAL. I will request the reader to read these notices of contributions.

(The reader read notices of various contributions.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that there is a lady who is a member of our society, who is not a member of the con-

gress, who desires to bring forward a contribution which she has. Will you receive it? It will take but a moment. The lady is Mrs. Moran, of Virginia. The Chair recognizes Miss Cunningham, of Charlottesville, Va.

MISS CUNNINGHAM. Madam President General, ladies and Daughters of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, "Miss Washington," of Virginia, has become a recognized belle throughout the United States, for while only a creation of the brain, she is the inspiration of the first money subscribed to the Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, of Charlottesville, Virginia, the author of this ideal conception of young southern womanhood, presents her in all her purity as a prototype of the Virginia girl of fifty years ago. The \$638 accruing from the sale of this charming book; together with the additional sum of the royalty of ten per cent. on the new edition which is published by Lippincott, and is on sale in your hall, has also been subscribed by the generous donor to be devoted to the bronze door memorial to Colonel Thomas Blackburn, her illustrious ancestor. This is one of the first and largest individual donations to the fair marble building which is developing in beauty each day beneath the chisel of the builder. [Applause.]

(The reader read several notices of other contributions.)

MISS VINING, of Massachusetts. May I ask the reader to state what is the total of the contributions? I do not think that has been heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce that the treasurer general will give out all the contributions this evening.

TREASURER GENERAL. There are many of these contributions which cannot be put into the sum total, but what we have in the office you shall have to-night.

Mrs. HUGHES. The nominations, I believe, for business manager and editor of the magazine remain.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They were disposed of yesterday morning, I think. The Chair requests the reader to call the roll of state regents. The reports of state regents are in order.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I move that the reading of these reports be omitted.

Mrs. BROWN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish the state regent of Michigan would consider that a little more. I want to say to you that I think the reports of the work done by our state regents are of great interest. The Chair, for her part, would be very glad to hear them.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I shall be very glad to withdraw the motion, if it is your pleasure, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have never asked for more than three min-

ute reports, because there are so many of these reports, and of course many of the state regents decline to give their reports.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. The motion is withdrawn.

Mrs. BROWN. I withdraw my second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair says that she would like you to limit your reports, ladies, to three minutes.

Mrs. DAY. There is a matter that I would like to bring before the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. DAY. It is something affecting the mission of the Children of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will come in under the head of new business.

Mrs. DAY. It is not new business. It is regarding a ruling of the committee, which I do not think quite caught the idea.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to say that unless it is a state report it cannot be considered at present.

Mrs. DAY. Right after the state reports, will you recognize me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

READER. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam State Regent.

Mrs. SMITH. Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Alabama only wishes to say a very few words. The work is growing and prospering in Alabama she is happy to say. There is another thing that may be alluded to in regard to the growth of the society, in connection with Alabama. A former member of an Alabama chapter has recently been appointed in the City of Mexico, and is organizing a chapter, the first chapter to be organized in a foreign land.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know whether you want to take action on each of these reports as they come up, or act on them all together.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. All together.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no objection and it is so ordered.

READER. Arizona.

Mrs. TALBOT, of Arizona. Arizona's report is not ready.

READER. Arkansas. It is stated by a delegate from Arkansas that the state regent is gone, and they do not care to have the report from Arkansas read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, we have it and it will be printed in the magazine.

READER. Mrs. John F. Swift, of California.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift is not present. Is her state vice-regent of California present. She does not seem to be present either.

READER. Mrs. John Campbell, of Colorado.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. Madam President General and ladies of the Four-

teenth Continental Congress, the Colorado Daughters have followed their usual course with enthusiasm.

(See June number AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 633.)

READER. Mrs. Sarah Thompson Kinney, of Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, during the year that has just come to a close the Connecticut Daughters have raised about \$3,000.

(See page 634 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. Delaware. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Madam President General, and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I have the honor of presenting to you the report of Delaware.

(See page 648 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. The District of Columbia. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.

Miss MILLER. Neither the state regent, nor the state vice-regent is present.

READER. Then the report can come in later, the Chair says. Florida. Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam President General, the report from Florida was handed to the recording secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

READER. Georgia. Mrs. Ira Yale Sage.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, Mrs. Sage has been unavoidably detained, and I would ask if the report from Georgia might come in later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

READER. Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois.

Mrs. BUTTERWORTH. The state regent of Illinois asked to have her report published, and not read.

READER. Indiana. Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and members of the congress, of course in a minute or two minutes it is impossible to give any report. I simply want to state a few facts from my state. At the Thirteenth Congress I reported thirteen organized chapters. We now have twenty organized chapters in the state of Indiana, and three almost organized, and the interest in the state is greater, I think, than it has ever been before. I think the one thing that has created interest in our state—if there is one thing that has done it more than another—has been the state conference, where we come together and exchange ideas and get acquainted with one another. Last fall we were entertained by the two local chapters, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, and General Arthur St. Clair Chapter. We had an added interest, because our president general was with us, and gave us one of her enthusiastic speeches. I wish that I had time to tell you of some of the splendid local work done in Indiana,

but the reports of course will all be in print in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and I hope that you will take it and read the report there.

With respect to Continental Hall, we have always been interested in Continental Hall, and our contributions have compared very favorably with those of others. I notice that by the treasurer's report Indiana gave last year the third largest contribution, and we are by no means the third largest state, nor have we by any means the third largest number of Daughters. The contribution was \$2,460.40. Our contribution this year will amount to about \$1,100. Of this \$855 comes from your president general's chapter, the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. The chapter brought \$355 to the congress, and the president general added to that \$500, making \$855. Then add to that the contributions from some of our smaller chapters, and we have about \$1,100. We did not do as well this year as last, but I am sure when my delegates go home and tell them that we really did meet in Continental Hall, and that the greatest need and duty of the society is to finish Continental Hall, next year we will come here with a very large contribution. [Applause.]

READER. Iowa. Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck.

Mrs. PECK. Madam President General and members of the congress, Iowa has thirty chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nine have been fully organized since October, 1903. With two exceptions the chapters have been formed with more than the required number of members, one with twenty-two, another with twenty, while most of the old chapters show a creditable increase of members and interest. Twelve members have made a record for themselves by paying into the national treasury \$150, one-half of the life membership fees for all the charter members, this being of course their chapter contribution to Continental Hall fund this year. Instead of having one large chapter in Cedar Falls, it has been thought wise to organize a second one on the plan of permitting the twelve newly elected members to choose their own regent. The movement has received the encouragement and assistance of the Cedar Falls Chapter, and the newly elected members are now ready to complete the chapter organization. A very encouraging beginning has thus been made in regard to this phase of the work of the society.

READER. Kansas. Mrs. Stanley.

(There was no response.)

READER. Kentucky. Mrs. Charles H. Todd.

Mrs. TODD. The report has been handed to the recording secretary general.

READER. The next is Louisiana, Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

A MEMBER. She is not here.

READER. Maine. Mrs. Alfred A. Kendall.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President General and members of the congress, I have the honor to report that we have thirteen organized chapters in Maine, with about five hundred members. What we lack in numbers we make up in enthusiasm and harmony, because we believe that harmony is the first law of progress. [Applause.] We have in our state the local chapters doing the work along all the lines of our society, but as a state we have several committees which are very helpful in the work. First there is our Continental Hall committee, for that is our great object in the state. Then there is our reciprocity bureau, for the exchange of historical papers, our committee for the awarding of prizes on historical essays and our committee on the Declaration of Independence. The great event in the Maine Daughters this year was the presentation of the banner bearing the arms of the state of Maine to the new battleship "Maine." On the 28th of January we had the pleasure of having the ship in Portland Harbor, with representatives from all over the state, and in the evening we had a banquet. We have also had the pleasure of restoring to the new "Maine" the silver which was presented to the old Maine, which rests in Havana harbor. It was on exhibition in Washington as a relic, but through the Daughters of the state of Maine, aided by the officers of the Department, it has been turned over to the new "Maine." [Applause.]

READER. Maryland. Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.

Mrs. THOM. I will give my report later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

READER. The next is Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles H. Masury.

Mrs. BARKER. Mrs. Masury sends up her report, which can be read by the reader.

READER. There is here what seems to be a condensation of this report, which I will read.

(See page 681 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. The next is Michigan, Mrs. William J. Chittenden.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I had not expected to make a report this afternoon, as I had sent my full report to the recording secretary general; but in accordance with our president general's request, I am very glad to say, very briefly, that Michigan has eighteen chapters, and there are seven appointed regents working diligently for chapters which we anticipate will be formed in the near future.

Michigan has contributed \$452. The figures may not be quite correct, but I have no data with me. But I am happy to say that two chapters have assumed memorials in this hall, which is going to be so dear to the heart of every Daughter; and we feel that that is work in the right direction, and I feel especially proud of Michigan, which has not fully attained the first thousand in membership; so

that I feel that Michigan has done well in that direction, thanks to the splendid work of my state vice-regent, Mrs. Brayton, who has labored faithfully and well for Michigan, and I know that next year we will have a total sum much larger than last year. [Applause.]

READER. Minnesota. Mrs. William M. Liggett.

The report of Mrs. Liggett was read by the official reader as follows:

(See page 694, June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. The next is Mississippi, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell.

MISS LOVELL. I will have to send my report in. I have not it ready.

(At this point the president general left the chair, which was assumed by Miss Williams.)

READER. Missouri. Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution:

(See page 698 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. Montana. Mrs. Walter S. Tallant.

(There was no response.)

READER. Nebraska. Mrs. Abraham Allee. I have her report in my hand. Do you wish to have it read?

A MEMBER. No, not now.

READER. New Hampshire. Mrs. John Walter Johnston.

Mrs. GUSS. I move that we take a recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to this motion to take a recess? There is no second.

The motion was here seconded.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to make an inquiry. I think there was a motion made before the state regents began to read their reports, that their reports be confined to three minutes. We have not very much time, and I would like to have that rule enforced.

The motion was seconded by several members.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ayes have it, and the motion is carried, and accordingly the reading of the state regents' reports will be limited to three minutes. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John Walter Johnston, state regent of New Hampshire.

Mrs. JOHNSTON. It is with pleasure that I report 18 chapters, all enthusiastic—

(See page 708 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. New Jersey. Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.

MISS MECUM. The report for New Jersey will appear in the magazine.

READER. New Mexico. Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

(Mrs. Prince arose, and was greeted with applause.)

Mrs. PRINCE. Ladies, I am sure your reception is very pleasing, and I am going to please you still more by telling you that I am only going to speak two minutes instead of three. I have a report, a former report, which will appear in the magazine. I was only going to mention one little circumstance which has been so pleasing to us, and I think it will be pleasing to you. Within the past week in Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, the oldest capital in the United States, we have come into possession of the most historic room in the United States. Through the kindness of Hon. W. H. Andrews, the governor's reception room in the governor's palace has been given us as headquarters for all of New Mexico. That room has seen more history than any other single room in the United States. In it Lieutenant Pike slept when he first went to New Mexico; and General Stephen W. Kearney, whose beloved daughter is in the Missouri delegation, slept on the uncarpeted floor when he took possession of New Mexico for the United States. Three different nationalities have used that room as their reception room, and most of the public business has been transacted therein, the Spanish, the Mexican, and the American. As it is a public headquarters for New Mexico and the southwest, I want to ask you all at any time to make it your headquarters. [Applause.]

READER. New York. Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Terry has requested that she may make her report later.

READER. North Carolina. Mrs. John H. C. Wulbern.

A MEMBER. That report will have to come later. Mrs. Wulbern is one of the tellers.

READER. North Dakota. Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsbury.

Mrs. LOUNSBURY. We have not done very much in North Dakota. At present North Dakota has no chapter, but within the last year I have forwarded the names of several applicants, who have been accepted and they belong to the National Society as members at large. We have secured the flag law, and have been instrumental in having fourteen flags taken down from saloons where they were floating.

READER. Oklahoma. Mrs. ———

(There was no response.)

READER. Ohio. Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge.

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President General and members of the Continental congress, I will say for Ohio that she will have a formal report, but I will speak only a word for the work that the society is doing in Ohio. She has kept up our public and private school work. She is doing good work in every one of the older lines. She is also doing work along the lines of the Children of the Republic. She is forming children's clubs, boys' clubs more especially, so that they may know how to conduct their meetings in a parliamentary and proper way, and these meetings are conducted by the boys themselves, and we are doing splendid work both in Cincinnati and Cleveland, having now

eight in Cleveland and four being kept in Cincinnati, the place where the clubs were originated by our former state regent, and present vice-president general, Mrs. Murphy.

In Cleveland, Ohio, I am a member of the oldest chapter in Ohio, and there we have taken up an idea of the Buffalo club, which was originated in Buffalo, New York, of giving lectures to foreigners, in their own tongue. These are given every winter. We have in the past year given them not only at the settlement house to the English children and at the public schools, but both to the Italians and Bohemians this year, and last year to the Hungarians. These are simple lectures upon the discovery of our country; that glorious period, the Revolutionary period; and the war of 1812 down to the present time. These are lectures given to these foreigners, those who come to us when they are too old to go into our public schools, men that have come to go into our foundries and factories, when they are more than fourteen years old. It gives them an idea of the beginnings of this country, and what our forefather's did to make it possible to enjoy our present advantages. There are pictures; stereopticon views, over a hundred of them, and as a rule there is singing, and almost always the national hymn is sung by the foreigners who have listened to the lectures.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that the time is up.

Mrs. HODGE. I will say just one more thing. We are not going to drop Continental Hall. [Applause.] This last year we raised over \$500. We are going to do still better this year for the main building. But in our state meeting yesterday, we decided to raise, and did pledge, \$1,400 for an Ohio room, and more than half of that has already been subscribed, and \$200 of it is in hand in cash now.

READER. Oregon. Mrs. Mary P. Montgomery.

(There was no response.)

READER. Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Reeder said that the Pennsylvania state report will be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE later.

The next is Rhode Island. Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.

(Mrs Lippitt came to the stage and was greeted with great applause.)

Mrs. LIPPITT. The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island now numbers about 875 members, divided into 9 chapters.

(See page 762 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. South Carolina. Mrs. Henry W. Richardson.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I bring you greeting from South Carolina, and will proceed to make my report. Our state conference met in the city of Spartanburg and transacted business and had many social events which were much enjoyed by the Daughters of Spartanburg. On that occasion we took for our work for the year Continental

Hall, putting that before everything else. South Carolina pledges her column for Continental Hall.

The work of the Cowpens Chapter, for this year, is erecting a stone with a bronze tablet to Colonel Thomas and his wife Jane, historic characters. The chapter of Anderson has taken for its work for the year the removal of the remains of General Robert Anderson, for whom their chapter is named. The remains are now in the old burying ground, and Catechee Chapter has raised a sum of money to remove the remains to the city of Anderson and erect a monument.

The remains of General Andrew Pickens lie buried in the old stone church of Pendleton and they propose to put a monument there to him. King's Chapter is preparing for the 125th anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain.

The orange tree, I am happy to report, is flourishing, and we hope in time to distribute the seeds to every chapter in South Carolina. But our great work is Continental Hall column for South Carolina. [Applause.]

READER. Tennessee. Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General and ladies, brevity is the soul of wit, and I am not, surely, going to detain you except to say that Tennessee is in line with all the other states, that our contribution to Continental Hall has been doubled in the last year, and we will have three times that next year, and we have contributed generously to our state monument, and we have contributed to the monument to Dorothy Winston, the oldest daughter of Patrick Henry, who lies buried in Tennessee. I am commissioned to thank all the Daughters of the Revolution who contributed their money for dolls for the bazar which contributed so much to the monument.

READER. Texas. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.

Mrs. SYDNOR. Ladies, our report has already been handed in to the magazine. I will only detain you a few minutes to tell you that our chief work this year is for a memorial to our late dearly beloved state regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry. We wish to place a memorial to her in Continental Hall. She was our inspiration and our pride, and we feel that we cannot do enough to honor her.

READER. Utah. Mrs. M. S. Allen.

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam President General, we have but one chapter in the state of Utah, Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Mrs. Miller, regent; fifty-two members. It was organized in 1897. We have done patriotic work from that moment to this, and we will keep it up as long as we live, and we hope to live and die and be buried under the shadow of those beautiful mountains. Last year our contribution was for Memorial Hall. This year Mr. Packard erected a large library which he gave to the city, and the Daughters of the American Revolution will erect a drinking fountain to place in front of this memorial.

I will give you a little formal history, which I think they might in

Utah blame me for repeating. We thought we would have no bazar and at the second meeting, when only twenty-five members had been heard from, these \$650 were raised, and the fountain is being erected now from Vermont marble. We found it so easy to raise that I would like to promise a thousand dollars for Memorial Hall next year. [Applause.] May I say that every one of our fifty-two members are loyal American citizens. [Applause.]

READER. Vermont. Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Vermont's report will be handed to the secretary, and will be printed in the monthly magazine.

READER. Virginia. Mrs. Eleanor S. W. Howard.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General, may I just make a synopsis of my report?

The CHAIR. Do not take more than three minutes.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General and members of the Congress, Virginia is not a large state in membership, as you know, although she is large in heart. She has only 710 members, so far, and 16 active chapters, but her interest is very much larger than the membership, Madam President General. The state committee has raised funds for Continental Hall, and for Virginia column. It was composed of one member from each chapter. We made up the committee in that way to insure the interest of the chapters. The chapters have pledged themselves to pay for this column. \$1,000 has already been raised since last November, and the rest is pledged by the coming congress. Through the effort of one of the chapters, the work on old Pohick church, General Washington's parish church, is to be carried on. This church is being restored to be just as it was in the days of General Washington. Our "Real Daughters" are remembered always on their birthdays, and Christmas, and Easter. A souvenir card has also been prepared for the benefit of Continental Hall by one of the chapters. Virginia has made a donation to the library. The other chapters have also contributed from their funds valuable books to the library. Chapters are still collecting books for the Manila library. Educational work has been increasing.

Madam President General, may I read, according to my chapters what has been given to the column? Mt. Vernon Chapter has raised \$120 for the column.

For Column.

Mt. Vernon Chapter,	\$120 00
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter,	54 00
Montpelier Chapter,	70 00
Fort Nelson Chapter,	10 00
Great Bridge Chapter,	50 00
Old Dominion Chapter,	250 00
Sycamore Shoals Chapter,	5 00

Bettie Washington Lewis Chapter,	50 00
Dorothea Henry Chapter,	200 00
Hampton Chapter,	21 00
Frances Bland Randolph Chapter,	25 00
Massanutton Chapter,	15 00
Albemarle Chapter,	50 00
Blue Ridge Chapter,	65 00
Mrs. Frederica Getchell, because her ancestors came from Jamestown,	10 00

\$995 00

For Continental Memorial Hall.

Mt. Vernon Chapter,	\$50 00
Dorothea Henry Chapter,	50 00

\$100 00

READER. Washington. Mrs. John A. Parker. The Washington report has been handed in and is with the secretary.

West Virginia. Mrs. Baldwin D. Spilman.

Mrs. SPILMAN.

(See page 781, June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. Wisconsin. Mrs. Frank H. Brown. I am requested to read this paper:

The state regent of Wisconsin is happy to report increased interest in the work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A detailed report of the work of the eighteen chapters of the state, including over eight hundred members, will be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Wyoming. Mrs. Frank W. Mondell. The report of Wyoming will be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. BRYAN. I move a recess.

Mrs. PAGE. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. PAGE. All the members of the Jamestown committee will please remain after the recess is taken, at the end of this session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one more report. Will you hear it now?

(Cries of "No! No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you withdraw your motion to take a recess, Mrs. Bryan?

Mrs. BRYAN. It was not seconded. I withdraw it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was not seconded. Proceed with the reports.

READER. Mrs. Sage, state regent of Georgia, sends up this report:

I have the honor to report satisfactory progress in Georgia during

the past year. Our membership has grown steadily until we now have twenty-five chapters, all doing good work.

(See page 656, June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, I rise to ask a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it be in order for the president general to appoint some one to go up stairs and ask the chairman of the tellers about how soon, in her judgment, she will be able to report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chair hears no objection, she will order that to be done. There is no objection, and it is so ordered. The chair directs the chairman of the pages to ask the chairman of the tellers how soon they will be able to report. The Chair wishes to announce to the congress that Mrs. Burrows, the chairman of the Children of the American Revolution, has a brief report. That society is an auxiliary of ours, and it is from that society that our ranks are recruited. If the Chair hears no objection, she will invite Mrs. Burrows to the platform. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mrs. BURROWS. [Applause.] Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I will be just as brief as possible, but I feel as if the Children had a little claim upon a few moments of your time. This is the first report that we have ever had the privilege of making. By some mischance we were not down on the program, and I am very glad that you have granted this opportunity, because I feel that this great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is very much in the same condition as to their knowledge of what the Children are doing as Senator Dolliver confessed that he was the other day in regard to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that was that he knew nothing about it until his wife explained it to him. So we feel that you, Daughters, know far too little of the purposes and achievements of this army of little patriots, of the Children of the American Revolution. Our vice-president general in charge of organization, Mrs. Darwin, who has been doing such splendid service to the society for the last two years, and whose work you know in all good things, has prepared a very brief report, to the point.

Most of you have forgotten that your congress of 1895 authorized the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Yet it is so. The small people are not aggressive; they rarely force themselves upon your consideration, and the public press scarcely knows of their existence. Quietly and hopefully, asking nothing but your love, the tiny fingers in Massachusetts and Montana, in Georgia, in Wisconsin, and in most of the states between, have been gathering pennies for your treasury to build the foundation, rear walls and spread the roof over this fair home of your desires. Have you ever thought once to thank them? Have you even cared to know what they were doing?

Yet the national government has been willing to print the record of their work as part of your first, third, fourth and fifth reports to the

secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and in your sixth report just published, fifty-four of its pages are devoted to the work of these patient, patriotic little gleaners in the fields of your harvest. Go all of you and read this record, and ask yourselves if it be not worthy. How much have you done to help the Children?

Just listen to the list of contributions which have been made by the Children in past years and used in this, your building:

Georgia,	\$4 34
Connecticut,	5 00
Kentucky,	5 00
Iowa,	5 00
Montana,	5 00
Ohio,	5 00
Tennessee,	5 00
North Dakota,	6 00
New Hampshire,	10 00
Missouri,	10 00
Wisconsin,	16 00
Minnesota,	17 00
Virginia,	53 00
Rhode Island,	75 00
Delaware,	85 00
Maryland,	100 00
Massachusetts,	160 00
District of Columbia,	203 55
Pennsylvania,	345 00
New York,	630 00

\$1,745 39

Of all this, \$1,205.50 have been spent in making this, your building, a success, and \$696 are now in the hands of the Children's treasurer ready for use in completing the room you have promised them. Additional gifts known to be now on the way will swell their total to \$2,000.

What the Children have given in past years you will enjoy in years to come, and they have enjoyed the giving. But is it too much to ask that the contributions they have made at this congress, and those which they will give in years to come, may be set aside by your treasurer general as a separate fund on which the treasurer of the Children may draw for the completion of their room in this building, sometime to be their inheritance? Will you not give them this token of your love and appreciation?

Now, I want to add just a word. This is only a small part of the Children's work. It is all on the same lines as yours. They have contributed to the monument, have placed tablets, and assumed the care of neglected graves, and in other words they are earnest, joyous little gleaners in every field that you have entered. This society sustains

the same relation to yours as the nursery does to the home. What can be of greater importance than the guiding and training of these dear children, who are so soon to take your places, to carry forward this great and beautiful work you have so well begun? [Applause.] You will remember what the French ambassador said in his pleasing remarks last Monday, "*telle mere, telle fille*," "like mother, like daughter." Can you afford to be longer indifferent to the interests of the Children's society? Have you not a most sacred duty towards them? Will not each chapter regent, when she goes home, take up the work with the state director, and see to it that a Children's society is organized; and then not straightway forget about it, but cherish and love it, as a part of her very being? It must be officered from your own ranks, and is one with you, and not a thing apart. And may I suggest to the state directors, would it not be well to formulate some plan to submit to the presidents of the Children's societies, who often feel at first that they do not know just what to do? You could give them something that would be suggestive and helpful to them. I assure you that it will be the greatest aid to you in securing a president to take up the work of organizing children's societies. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Day, of Tennessee. If the Chair hears no objection, we will listen to Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, on this same business.

The official reader read as follows:

Copy of action passed by the National Board of Management, February 7, 1905.

As chairman of the committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to confer with a committee of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution to pass upon the requirements for membership of those coming from the Children's society into the National Society, I have to report that the committee held a meeting, with all present save one member. Those present agreed unanimously that applicants for membership to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who are not in good standing financially be required to pay all back dues to the Children of the American Revolution, or pay the initiation fee of one dollar before they can be admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The above action is recommended by your committee for your consideration.

The report was accepted by the board with its recommendations.

Mrs. DAY. Madam President General, I do not wish to appear contentious, nor lacking in courtesy or justice, but I am before you to enter a protest against this rule.

Some of you may remember that I came before the Eleventh Continental Congress with a resolution to amend article VIII, section 4, of

the constitution, providing for admission without initiation fee, for applicants of eligible age who *had been* accepted members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

This resolution was numerously signed and not from the "rank and file"—as much as I respect them—but by the most careful selection. Among these signers I recall the names of Miss Desha (a founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution), Mrs. Weed, a present member of the board; Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, also a member of the board; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, at that time a member of the board; and others equally thoughtful and discreet, holding in their hearts the best interests of the society.

The following year it came up for consideration; I stated my reasons, and Mrs. Masury, the silver-tongued state regent of Massachusetts, spoke also upon it; it went to vote, and without *one condition or dissenting* voice it was carried. Later on it was printed in the constitution and by-laws and sent broadcast, sent to every chapter in the union for their guidance and law. The wording is simple and plain, there is no "where," no "when," no time limit, no question of "good standing" in any other organization, the fact of their being invited to become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a guarantee of their standing and desirability as citizens; and as for their "standing" in *other societies*, in point of paid up dues; why this distinction? We do not ask other applicants if their dues are paid up in the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Republic, the Confederacy or any other organization they may through choice or inheritance be or have been members of. The purposes of our organization are so grand and high that, if properly appreciated, I do not see how a paltry dollar can stand between us and our welcome to and encouragement of these younger *proven* descendants of patriots. Take article II, section 2, of the constitution: "To promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to *young* and old such *advantages* as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens."

The suggestion of unpaid dues to children is cruel; many of them suffer keenly enough when through apathy or indifference on the part of parents they are forced to become delinquent. If parents will not pay dues for them where is the money to come from. The very fact of their having been members of the Children of the American Revolution and received its fine patriotic training, and that the spark is kept burning brightly enough to make them *desire* membership with us *insures* us fine material to recruit from to carry on the good work, to work for and finish Memorial Continental Hall. But, Madam President General, the amount of initiation is not the point, it is the principle involved, the congress ordered that they be admitted without initiation. The board saw fit to impose conditions that amount to an amendment.

If the board is an "administrative body to carry out the orderings of the congress," how can it legally or with justice amend these orders? The only proof we can expect from these applicants is verification of their Children of the American Revolution national number. Some time ago, acting under the ruling of the board, I sent on an application of one whom I knew resigned in good standing in 1808 (I read the acceptance of her resignation myself) and after months of waiting the dues were returned as the papers could not be accepted without initiation fee, showing the great difficulty that confronts us in trying to prove these applicants eligible—*under the ruling of the board*. Either the Children of the American Revolution books are inaccurate, or sufficient effort was not made; or else it will be almost impossible to do justice to these timid ones, who are knocking at our door. So, ladies, rather than let the blot of mercenary greed rest upon us, let us lose *many* dollars from their initiation and feel that they are well spent; our return will come later from the infusion of young blood and the enthusiasm of young hearts in our work, besides the sense of duty well done towards our daughters who from infancy need our love and tenderest consideration.

I do not mean to be disrespectful to our honored board. I am grieved that they took the view they did, but for the sake of what I believe to be right and just I pray this congress will sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress by allowing article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand as printed and be *literally* construed—and so I move.

MARY ROBERTSON DAY,
Regent of Watanga Chapter.

A lawyer in pleading a case makes a great point of whether or not the one upon trial is a responsible person, knew what he wished to do, and whether the act was premeditated or done upon sudden impulse.

I claim as the one responsible for this clause in the constitution that after much deliberation and considering it from many standpoints, I worded the amendment simply and exactly as I wished it to stand. The congress adopted it without a question of when they were members, or where they were members, or how long were they members, only they must "have been" accepted members of the Children of the American Revolution.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No!")

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to ask Mrs. Day if she considers that a member of the Children's Society who resigned several years before she reached the age of eighteen is still a member of the society?

Mrs. DAY. I do not.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to ask if a member graduates before she is eighteen, and leaves the society, whether it is right that she

should come back afterwards without paying dues? That is where the board differed from this lady, and that is the question that we had to rule on.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that we receive the report of the chairman of the tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly defer that motion until after we have voted upon this motion.

Mrs. TORBET, of Chicago. I understand that the tellers are now ready to report, and I move that we hear them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules you out of order.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

(The motion was seconded by many members.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay the motion of Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, on the table.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it. It is laid on the table. Now, Mrs. Torbet, what was your motion?

Mrs. TORBET. That we should hear the tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will not take a vote on Mrs. Torbet's motion, because the Chair has already sent for the chairman of the tellers, and she now recognizes Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, chairman of the tellers. Before she commences I wish to tell you that our galleries in this hall at present are merely temporary. Please restrain yourselves from stamping and pounding on the floors, because you do not wish to come down altogether. You may clap your hands and shout, but do not stamp upon our galleries.

Mrs. AVERY. I have the honor, Madam President General, of presenting the report of the committee of the tellers, an informal report, but quite sufficient, I am sure, in that it has the signatures of all the members of the committee. It will consist of three or four lines only. The shortness of the time would not allow us to make a formal report. The total number of ballots cast was 690. Mrs. Donald McLean, 362.

(Great and long continued applause.)

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 322.

(Great applause.)

Blank ballots 6; total, 690.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President General.

(Mrs. Sternberg was received with great applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President General, I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress make the election of Mrs. Donald McLean unanimous.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, I claim my right to second Mrs. Sternberg's motion.

(Great applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

(At this point the president-elect, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, was escorted to the platform amid deafening applause by Mrs. Park, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Kendall and others.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has a motion to ask you to vote upon. It was made by Mrs. George M. Sternberg and seconded by Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. It is to this effect, to make the election of Mrs. Donald McLean unanimous for the office of President General. All those in favor of this will say "aye."

(The "ayes" voted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those opposed will say "no.")

(A few members responded "no," whereupon a number of members hissed loudly.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that hissing should cease in this house. It is not becoming. The Daughters of the American Revolution do not hiss their sisters.

The Chair wishes that those ladies who said "no" will join in the general note of harmony and say "aye." [Great applause.] Ladies, allow me to present to you the president general-elect of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam President General-elect.

(A great ovation amid cheers upon cheers, the congress rising.)

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, and these national officers upon this platform, and you, Daughters of the American Revolution upon this floor, with whom and for whom I have so many years worked, [applause] the first words I wish to say now are of my utmost appreciation of the generosity of those women, who, with myself, were candidates here for this office; and I wish to proffer now my request that Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Lippitt will stand with me and be with me now, as their generous emotions have prompted them to do in their resolution. [Prolonged applause.]

(The president general-elect here shook hands with Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Lippitt.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I will say very little now. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that my heart is very full of emotion, and yet the emotion of which I am most conscious is not that of pride in my election to this office (although I feel that our organization is of such a nature, of such a character, such a representative body of women, that no woman need feel ashamed to wish to be president general) but that is not the most significant emotion, proud and happy as I am to fill the office, I am prouder and happier to serve the organization which I joined in its infancy, and which I have seen grow to this wonderful youthful ma-

turity [applause], for it has not yet blossomed into its greatest achievements. But above and beyond all that is the emotion of profoundest gratitude to the friends who, in their confidence in me, have placed me in this office. There is no treasure of the human heart so precious and so unselfish as friendship. There are so many of you here, and here, who have given it to me when I did not stand here on this platform, but when I did acquire that knowledge which I alone may claim—however great may be and are the abilities of my illustrious predecessors in office—I alone have achieved the knowledge to which I shall now allude; I am the only president general who knows just what it is to sit under the gallery. [Laughter and applause.] And to you, my friends, who supported me with your confidence when I sat there, I must say my first word of appreciation from here. It would ill become me if I should ever forget the loyalty, the devotion, the uncalculating love of those friends. I shall not forget them. There is only one thing in the whole history of this organization which I wish to forget, and which I shall forget, and that is the barest far-off thought of an enemy. I have none now. I shall forget that there were even any who were ever accredited with it. We are all Daughters of the American Revolution. I stand as your president. I shall serve you to the end as president, and shall pay and continue to pay every tribute to those who have preceded me and to those who shall succeed me; and if Mrs. Sternberg shall promise to remain the chairman of the ways and means committee, I shall be the happiest president we have ever had. [Great applause.]

We will finish Continental Hall. We shall never forget Continental Hall, and no matter how grand its future may be, I question much if all its polished granite and shining marble can ever encompass us as we are, to-day, encompassed by the flags of our country. [Prolonged applause.]

As your president general-elect, I say now we are grateful to our retiring president general for the work that she has put here. We look forward with the utmost anticipation to how we expect to finish it, and in the matter, every chapter, every individual member, every great organization in every state, shall have our truest, most sincere support. [Great applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vice-president from Ohio, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. I only want to say a very few words, that I believe that every woman in this house to-day regrets that she could not vote for all three of the candidates. [Applause and laughter.] I mean to say that in this moment we regret that we could not elect all three of the candidates. [Applause.]

Thereupon it was moved and seconded that a recess should be taken until 8.30 p. m.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon at 6.35 p. m. the congress took a recess until 8.30 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

The congress was called to order by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the president general.

READER. The song that is about to be sung for our entertainment is entitled "Our Flag's Motto." It was written by Miss Emma J. Hughes, and dedicated to the children of America, and it is to be sung by Madam Bishop.

The song, "Our Flag's Motto," was here rendered by Madam Bishop.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On behalf of the congress, we thank our singer for this most beautiful melody.

The reader announced several additional contributions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, before we listen to the reports from the standing committees, we will listen to the amounts of the contributions to Continental Hall. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. Mrs. Davis, the treasurer general, is recognized.

Mrs. DAVIS. Madam President General, and ladies of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I am going to read the cash contributions, and I shall read them by states. (See list attached to Monday evening session.)

This makes a total of \$21,753.50. This is all in cash. And of this amount I am not sure about the amount of the memorials, but by a rough account it is \$3,052 of the above amount. The rest goes for the walls of Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Now, ladies, I would like to read the pledges. We have a good number of pledges, and although money is very good, we do like to have the pledges come in, and they have been most generous.

(See list attached to Monday night session.)

Now, there were other contributions read to you this afternoon which were brought in that it was not possible to give, but they will be brought in later.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland Chapter announces \$2 more from Miss Ritchie which makes Maryland \$1,528.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a very fine contribution.

Miss MECUM. I think the New Jersey pledge was not in that, for \$2,000, was it?

TREASURER GENERAL. I think it was.

Miss MECUM. I did not hear it.

TREASURER GENERAL. I think the legislature has appropriated the money.

Miss MECUM. It has.

TREASURER GENERAL. So that it is as good as money to me then. These are all as good as money, all these pledges.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to know what is the total of the pledges?

TREASURER GENERAL. \$12,928.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the whole amount of the contributions, including the cash and the checks and pledges?

TREASURER GENERAL. I shall have to add that up.

Mrs. ROOME. I rise to a question of information. Has the treasurer general read all the pledges?

TREASURER GENERAL. I have read all that I have.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has read all that she has. Mrs. White, of Brooklyn, is bringing another.

Mrs. ROOME. I myself placed a pledge in the hands of the state regent of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is not there just at present.

TREASURER GENERAL. The state regent of the District of Columbia has some more that she wants to report which have not come into the treasurer's hands. She would like to have the state regent of the District of Columbia come and report it now.

Mrs. SWIFT. What is the sum total of everything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has directed the treasurer general to give the sum total of the checks, cash, and all pledges.

TREASURER GENERAL. It is \$32,763, approximately. I think it is approximately \$33,000, with what we have missed at this moment. Of course I cannot state that definitely; that is only what we have been able to put on paper to this date. You will remember this afternoon I read quite a number of pledges. That has not been listed or put down with this amount. It will have to come in later on. But I think the amount is approximately \$33,000.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to inquire of the treasurer general how much can be spared from the current fund to add to the permanent fund?

TREASURER GENERAL. I recommend that \$15,000 be taken from the current fund as a safe sum to be taken and placed in the permanent sum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One that can be spared?

TREASURER GENERAL. Yes, Madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You make a recommendation to that effect in your report?

TREASURER GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. This money that we proposed to borrow, this \$100,000, is less the \$45,000?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not sure that you can borrow any, yet.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Oh, I am sure that we can.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can, if the constitution permits you to do so.
MRS. BALLINGER. That is it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not settled. The Chair wishes to say that this report with this recommendation is before you.

MRS. THOM. I move the acceptance of the recommendation.

MISS MILLER. I second the motion.

MRS. BALLINGER. What was the recommendation?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

TREASURER GENERAL. Now, with your permission, I will read these two items that I have here. From Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of Montgomery, two pledges of \$25. From Katharine Montgomery Chapter, of the District of Columbia, a pledge of \$125 for memorial.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is certainly a very delightful report of the replenishment of the Memorial Hall fund. The chairman of that fund says that she sees no reason why there should not be bids taken for erecting at least one of the wings that remain unfinished. I have no doubt that shall be done.

Now, we come to the regular business, which is the report of the Franco-American memorial committee, Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, chairman.

MRS. KINNEY. [Applause.]

REPORT OF FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: The report of the Franco-American committee must necessarily be brief. Its work is limited to one or two special interests, and concerning them your committee can merely "report progress." I believe that is the customary and convenient formula of speech when there is really nothing to say.

The completion of the Lafayette statue in Paris will be announced in the dim future. It is the fervent hope of your committee that at least a few of the members of this society may live long enough to see the consummation of this artistic effort in honor of America's greatest foreign ally in the war of the Revolution.

At the congress of 1900, the first chairman of this committee, our lamented Georgia Hatcher, introduced the matter of a memorial for the tomb of General Miranda, in the Pantheon at Caracas, and the congress voted that a metal wreath, not to exceed \$25 in cost, should be placed on the tomb. That was five years ago, and notwithstanding its presumably enduring character, the wreath at this time can scarcely be considered a worthy tribute from Americans to such a hero as General Miranda.

Would not this Fourteenth Continental Congress feel justified in requesting the Franco-American committee to make inquiries through the United States Department of State concerning the present condition

of the wreath, and if found to be dilapidated, that the committee be allowed to replace it with a new one?

The keen interest of Daughters of the American Revolution has recently been roused by the patient efforts of General Horace Porter, American ambassador to France, to discover the last resting place of Paul Jones, first naval officer in the service of our country, who died in Paris, July, 1792. In the official records of France, in the national library, and in the newspaper files of the epoch, may be found numerous references to the death and funeral services of Admiral Paul Jones, but strangely enough, there is no record extant of the place of his burial. But Paul Jones was a Protestant, and his interment must, therefore, have been in the only Protestant cemetery in Paris at that time. This cemetery was in the northeast part of Paris. It was officially opened in 1777, but its original purpose was long since abandoned, and the ground is now compactly covered with buildings of every description. The seeming impossibility of tunnelling under these old buildings in search of a coffin buried one hundred and thirteen years ago, (but no one knew just where) would have discouraged any one less hopeful than General Porter, and even to him the difficulties must have seemed well nigh unsurmountable. But, after months of careful research, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars, his patriotic services have been rewarded. All that was mortal of Paul Jones has once more been brought to the light of day. The identification of the body has been officially declared to be full and satisfactory and it will undoubtedly be returned to this country, to find another resting place, probably in the Hall of Fame on Arlington Heights.

This is certainly an event within the province of your Franco-American committee to record and one which will give opportunity in the near future to this great organization to pay its tribute of grateful remembrance to the honored memory of a hero of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY,

Chairman,

Mrs. DANIEL MANNING,

Mrs. CHARLES G. DARWIN,

Mrs. ALBERT AKERS,

Mrs. ANGUS CAMERON,

Committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move the acceptance of the report.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I want to say that I hope this body will take no action in regard to the so-called finding of the body of John Paul Jones. A body has been found, encased in a leaden coffin and they proclaim this to be the body of Paul Jones upon the strength of certain measurements taken by great scientists over there, from a correspondence in

the scale of measurements and length of limb. A Scotchwoman proclaims that Paul Jones died in Dumfries, the town where he was born, and that she has often been to his grave, and that it is marked "Paul Jones, Black Irish"; that is what he was called. I beg of you, that you do not take any further action until there has been a further investigation and our government can investigate the statement of this Scotchwoman by sending one of our sub-consuls, of whom we have a number, to Dumfries, to open that grave. And until that is done, do not let us take any action in regard to Paul Jones.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further remarks. If not, we will vote on the acceptance of this report.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is that of the committee on Revolutionary relics. Mrs. Julius J. Estey is chairman of that committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I make an amendment. I offer an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of Mrs. Kinney has already been accepted.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It only recommends. What is recommended was that we accept the government's statement that Paul Jones' body had been found. I thought that we were only receiving a report from the committee, and not committing ourselves to any action upon it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that you are not committing yourself to any action, but simply accepting the report.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Thank you, Madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the impression of the Chair.

The Chair recognizes Mrs. Julius J. Estey, the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee.

Mrs. ESTEY. [Applause.]

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.

Madam President General, ladies of the National Board of Management and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: The report of the committee on Revolutionary relics is necessarily short, owing to the fact that Memorial Continental Hall is in process of completion.

Those who possess them desire the pleasure of presenting their relics in person; and have decided to retain them until the museum of the society is in readiness for their reception.

Trusting that the future may supply more interesting material for this department, I have the honor to report:

The great seal of New York, presented by Mrs. Robert O. Bascom, of Fort Edward, New York. This is the first design ever used by New York state, and was adopted in 1778.

Lamp, presented by Mrs. William C. Griswold, of Vermont. This lamp was found about the year 1800, by Lester Griswold, on the farm

owned and cleared by himself, and occupied in later years by his son, the late William C. Griswold. It was found nailed in a hemlock tree, in the section called Hemlock Ridge, near the old military road, leading from Bennington to Mount Independence and Fort Ticonderoga.

Hand-wrought nails, presented by Miss Lillian C. Newton, of Brattleboro, Vermont. From the "Old Meeting House" at Westminster, Vermont, built in 1769-70, and used as a place of worship until 1835, when it was given up to the town. It was destroyed by lightning, June 6, 1888.

Photograph of ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga, presented by Mrs. George B. Bascom, Ticonderoga, New York.

Photograph of "Real Daughter," Mrs. Harriet A. H. Mills, member of Oakland Chapter, presented by Mrs. B. C. Dick.

Photograph of "Real Daughter," Mrs. Matilda Markham Smith, presented by Mrs. William Little.

Photograph of Mrs. Judith Lane, of Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester, Massachusetts, presented by Mrs. Jennie P. Reed.

Photograph of Mrs. Sally M. R. Allen, of Capt. Job Knapp Chapter, East Douglas, Massachusetts, presented by Miss Arvilla L. Batchelor.

Photograph of the fireplace at Crown Point, presented by Mrs. William W. Moore, Hand's Cove Chapter, Vermont.

Fragment of dress belonging to Madam Hancock. These textures were at that time very expensive, and the governor having rebuked her for her extravagance, the darns were made by her own hands. Owned by Eliza Ela Reed, Point Shirley, Winthrop, and presented by the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Brick from the cabin of Ann Story, presented by Mrs. Columbus Smith, of Windsor, Vermont. This brick came from the hearth of Vermont's greatest heroine. She was a woman of unusual physique, left a widow with a large family, she herself felled trees for firewood; cleared the land, and cultivated it; and when Vermont joined in the struggle for independence, she became identified with the Green Mountain Boys, working heart and hand with Seth Warner and Remember Baker, and to-day stands side by side with them in the archives of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee,
 MALOMA SARAH WARING,
 ELLA P. L. JEWETT,
 ELLA LORAIN DORSEY,
 SARAH M. LOUNSBERY,
State Regent North Dakota.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the Revolutionary relics committee.

Mrs. BLAKELY. I move to accept the report.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report is accepted. The next is the report of the committee on national university, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, chairman. Are there any members of that committee present? The chairman is not present.

Mrs. WHITE, of Brooklyn. She is ill, and is not here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any members of the national university committee here? If so, have any of them any report to make?

Mrs. GOZZALDI. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Gozzaldi, regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter. This lady wishes to present us some relics. If there is no objection, she will do so now.

Mrs. GOZZALDI. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:

Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee,

It gives me great pleasure to bring you from the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the following original documents, to be placed in Continental Memorial Hall.

Certificate of enlistments made by Muster Master Nat. Barber in Boston, September 12, 1777.

Abstract of muster rolls of Gen. Huntington's brigade, New Milford, Nov. & Dec., 1778.

Abstract of muster rolls of Gens. Patterson's and Larned's brigades, West Point, May 3, 1779.

Returns of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, Col. Nixon, Camp Totoway, Oct. 26, 1780.

Pay roll of Capt. Amos Turner's levies from Plymouth Co., Mass., 1780 [framed between glass].

Dismissal of George McBride, soldier who had served three years, signed by Gen. Knox, Dec. 31, 1783.

Letter from his aide, Col. B. Walker, regarding land granted to Baron Steuben, by the state of Virginia, 1793.

Hoping that these interesting documents may long be preserved at headquarters,

Sincerely yours,

MARY I. J. GOZZALDI,

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the relics committee has great pleasure in accepting these relics.

The committee on prevention of the desecration of the United States flag, Mrs. Walter Kempster, chairman, is next in order. Is Mrs. Kempster present? The reader has the report from Mrs. Kempster.

REPORT OF FLAG COMMITTEE.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress assembled: The committee to prevent desecration of the American flag herewith presents its eighth annual report.

It is with keen regret that your chairman acknowledges her inability to announce a successful termination to the prolonged effort for a flag law. The act of the United States senate in passing unanimously the bill presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution, March 12, 1904, was so encouraging, that we could not but hope that the members of the house of representatives, upon whom rested the responsibility, would show an equal interest and a corresponding respect for the flag. We have been disappointed.

However, the band of ardent friends of flag legislation press closer and closer in their effort at protection of the colors; in truth, like a color-guard in time of conflict. The latest state to record its will to protect the flag from desecration, is the western state of Kansas. Let us hope she may have no such unseemly wrangling and dissension to give occasion for its use, as took place during this past year in her sister state of Colorado. Again was it brought before us with added power, that the flag stands for our government; it *represents* our government; it is our government, for the expression of public feeling. No less for purposes of abuse, than for the expression of love and veneration.

Your chairman, aided by Daughters and patriotic friends throughout the country, made an appeal as forcible as possible, to the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, urging strongly that the committee report during the past session upon a bill to prevent desecration of the flag.

The chairman of the judiciary committee, Hon. John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and the chairman of the sub-committee to which such bills were referred, Hon Richard Wayne Parker, of New Jersey, were both repeatedly requested to take action of some sort. Members of the house of representatives asked that they be given opportunity for consideration of the subject in the house. In vain. Friends of the measure in congress have finally advised us that during the present status of affairs it was useless for us to hope for action by this committee.

By this failure of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives to report a bill, we have lost the benefit of the senate's action last March, and must again apply to both houses of congress to secure the passage of a law to prevent the desecration of the flag.

We must again strive to interest both our senators and representatives in this matter, which depends entirely upon disinterested patriotism and a realization of the respect and courtesy due to the emblem of the nation.

Despite the adverse circumstances and conditions, the congress of

the United States has enacted a law forbidding desecration of the American flag by its use in trade marks. It may be used in advertising without restraint, provided the flag is not used in the trade marks as registered in the United States patent office.

This enactment is incorporated in the new law governing the use of trade marks; and what was formerly a ruling of the commissioner of patents is now the law of the federal government; the supreme law of the land.

This leaves much yet to be obtained in order to protect our flag; but each step forward brings us nearer, and in the early days of discussion for a flag law, the chief obstacle in our path was declared to be the value of the right in a registered trade mark.

Step by step opposition is being overcome. Slowly it is true; but the advance since we began our task is so encouraging that we may well look back and take heart for our labor.

For some years the army and navy and all patriotic societies have stood side by side in this effort, and now we have the support of the government itself in its regulation of one of its departments.

We cannot lose courage, for we ourselves must see the progress we are making; and the disappointments of the past must only make us more determined to win success in the future.

Courage and perseverance, fidelity and energy. Let these be our words of guidance for the year to come; and not words only, but the mainspring of our acts. We must bear in mind that our success depends wholly upon ourselves. We must speak and act at every opportunity for furthering our cause. Public opinion advances with silent tread. By courage and perseverance, fidelity and energy, the 45,000 Daughters may yet see their flag held in dignity and honor undefiled.

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER.

*Chairman Committee to Prevent Desecration of the American
Flag, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.*

[Applause.]

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 14, 1905.

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. I ask that I may have the pleasure of moving the acceptance of this report.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The American nation is the only one that I know of that ever desecrates their flag; the only one I ever heard of that ever, except in times of revolution or riot, ever desecrates its own flag. The remedy is in the national government. If they will declare a heavy fine for every time that flag is used for advertising or in any such way, they can prevent the desecration of the flag, but if they will not do it, it is because for political reasons they do not care to do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this?

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. In this connection, may I state that the

New York legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the use of the flag in advertisements, and the governor has signed it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be accepted. We are now discussing it. You have not accepted it. Are you ready for the question?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next business is the report of the committee on the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association, Mrs. S. V. White, chairman.

Miss FORSYTH. I was just too late, Madam President General, to rise at the proper time and offer the thanks of the society for the relics that have been just given to us. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Young.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WHITE. I find myself too hoarse to read, and I will ask the reader to read this for me. I will only say that ten years ago I began this work, and my part of it is now finished, and we hope the monument will be erected.

The official reader here read the report of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association as follows:

REPORT OF PRISON SHIP MARTYRS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: I have the honor to report that the design for the monument to the martyrs of the prison ships of the war of the American Revolution is completed and has been accepted.

The awarding of the contract for the building is now under consideration and work will be commenced in the near future.

The money collected by subscription, with its accumulations, is in the Peoples Trust Company and now amounts to \$27,338.63; with the appropriations from the state and city of New York and the United States making the whole sum \$202,338.63.

Not one penny ever given for this memorial has been diverted, not even for a postage stamp or a sheet of paper. We have provided no banquets and thrown no bouquets, and turn over the fund for the memorial monument with the proud satisfaction of having done a duty altogether too long neglected.

As the mover of this enterprise and chairman of the committee, I wish to thank all who have assisted me personally; and all who have been in any degree instrumental in aiding the work as it went on.

The annual meeting of the Martyrs' Monument Association is being held while I give this report to you, and my request to them is to lay the corner stone on June 17th, the anniversary of the interment of the

remains of the Revolutionary hero martyrs in this their last resting place.

June 17th is also Bunker Hill day, a fitting day on which to honor these heroes who gave their lives for their country and have seemingly so far been forgotten.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE, *Chairman.*

Miss MILLER. I move that the society give a most earnest vote of thanks.

Mrs. DAY. I second the motion.

The motion was seconded by many others.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been requested that the congress give unanimous consent to proceeding to the election of honorary vice-presidents general. If the Chair hears no objection, she will so order it. Is there no objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, and members of the congress, I desire in the name of the District of Columbia, and in the name of the Daughters all over the country, to propose the name, for honorary vice-president general, of one of our first organizers, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion. It is not necessary that I should make any speech about this. You all know Mrs. Lockwood, and I am sure that you are all anxious to do her this great honor.

The nomination was seconded by many other members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is further seconded, quite a great deal.

Mrs. ROOME. I would like to inquire, Madam President General, if it is possible for anyone who holds an active office to be also an honorary vice-president general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. According to the understanding of the Chair, it is simply a custom. It carries no duties, no responsibilities, and should not interfere with the duties of an officer filling an active office. That is the understanding of the Chair, and if she is not correct, she will be happy to be corrected.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Do you not think some misunderstanding might develop in the future if we allow Mrs. Lockwood to be elected an honorary vice-president general, while she is occupying her present position? She is on the list, and now she is an active officer.

Mrs. MAIN. Miss Desha is on that list also, and there has been no objection, certainly, to Miss Desha. Mrs. Geer is an honorary vice-president general also.

Mrs. ROOME. I have no objection whatever to Mrs. Lockwood or Miss Desha being vice-presidents general, I assure you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand, this is simply a question for information.

Mrs. ROOME. I only wanted to know whether it is in accordance with the usage in such bodies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has always been the custom. The Chair does not know what has been the custom in other bodies.

Mrs. MELLON. Daughters of the American Revolution, I place in nomination the name of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg for honorary vice-president general. She was the first state regent of Pennsylvania and as the mover of the *lineal amendment* has been instrumental in making our grand society what it is to-day, and whose interest has continued zealous and unflagging.

She has the unanimous endorsement of the Pennsylvania Daughters. Mrs. THOM. I second that nomination.

Miss DESHA. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Hogg, who was once my dearest foe and is now one of my dearest friends. I think you will appreciate the work that Mrs. Hogg did as state regent. She was an ideal state regent, and if you appreciate the fact that she put this society on a firm genealogical foundation, and if you appreciate the faithful work that Mrs. Lockwood has done from the beginning, I think every woman in this house will rise to second the nomination. A number of members rose to their feet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, is recognized.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution of this great United States, I rise to address you because I feel I am speaking in the cause of justice. Few of you who are here to-night realize that in the formation of this society we had great occasion to fear that by the insertion of a collateral clause in our constitution, this great society might have been wrecked upon that rock. But Mrs. Julia K. Hogg saw the nature of that clause and plucked the burning firebrand and saved the society and secured it upon a firm foundation. But it is not on that line alone that you should give her this honor, but because it is a duty that you owe. You owe this as a simple duty of justice, without any interest to Mrs. Hogg, because if that clause had not been taken out of our constitution you never to-day would have seen this great society as it stands to-day. And I ask you to-night to pay that debt to Mrs. Julia K. Hogg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do any others desire to speak?

Miss FORSYTH. I fought the change just as hard as I could, and I was directly opposed to Mrs. Hogg at that time, but it gives me great pleasure, without changing my mind in the least, to second the nomination with all my heart.

Mrs. GRANT. Colorado would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Hogg and of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. PECK, of Iowa. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. I would like to second the nomination of both Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. HODGE. I would like to second the nomination of both Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood, in recognition of her long and efficient services to the society.

Mrs. KEIM. I second the nominations of both Mrs. Hogg and Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. KINNEY. I second the nominations of both of these ladies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

The question on the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood for honorary vice-president general was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it. We will now vote on the nomination of Mrs. Hogg.

The question was taken on the nomination of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg for honorary vice-president general and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, it is carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have to take it all alone. I cannot find my partner, ladies. [Laughter.] Oh, here she is. (At this point Mrs. Hogg came to the front of the stage and joined Mrs. Lockwood. Great applause, many members rising to their feet.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General and ladies, once more I have to thank you for the tender courtesy that you have extended to me. I want to say that when this good friend of mine walked up here by my side it took me right back to the early days, when we did not know just exactly where we did stand, and we thought we were on a little shaky ground; but I think what we have seen in this audience these last two days has told us that we builded better than we knew. I want again to thank you, and leave it to my partner to do the rest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Honorary Vice-President General, will you speak to us?

Mrs. HOGG. Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I can only say that I most heartily appreciate and thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. [Applause.]

Mrs. PEEL, of Georgia. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Peel, of Georgia.

Mrs. PEEL. I wish to give a message for one of our regents. I bring a message, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Madam President General, from one of the twenty-six "Real Daughters," from the Joseph Habersham Chapter of Georgia. On the 14th of April, Mrs. Eliza Carleton was 102 years old. She lives in a little village near where we have our residence, and her heart is filled with love and admiration for this grand organization. She wished me to give her

love to this body, her compliments to the president, and her felicitations upon our beautiful new home of which she has heard. And if I might be permitted, I think that of all the beautiful work of our organization none has been more fraught with everything that is elevating, and that appeals to the higher principles of humanity, than our work for the "Real Daughters." Most of these old ladies are in poverty, and they all live the most narrow lives, and necessarily secluded, and the pleasure and beauty that has come to them through our society, few of you, perhaps, can measure. And whatever else you may do, or whatever you may forget, or undertake, I hope that you will all have in your hearts a kindly feeling for these dear old dames of the golden spoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Next is the report of the committee on directory, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DIRECTORY.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I suppose you want to know a little bit about what you paid for the directory last year. The committee in whose hands it was left got their appointment in August from the president by telegraph, she being away from Washington, and we sent word to her by telegraph that if we could give this out, and not have it under our own care, because we all had so much to do, that we were willing to take places on that committee, three of us. She telegraphed back to go ahead. We then gave the contract to Miss Nellie Stone, who has always done such good service for us. Our contract was to pay her \$2,500, and she was to pay all the expenses of clerks until it went to the printer. This contract was signed on Saturday morning. On Monday morning we had thirty-five young ladies at work. It happened that of course during that week and the three following months we had no board meetings, so that we could use the board room without going to any expense, but it was a buzzing time in our headquarters for the next three months. On August 8th she began her work, and on the 1st of October the first matter went to the printer. On the 24th of November it all was in the printer's hands. I do not believe there is one of you who has any conception of what the work is on such a directory. It is worse than a city directory, because there are so many little items that have to be attended to that do not in a city directory. Then this year we had 11,000 more names than we had when this directory was made up before, and you understand that that is quite a city directory. That makes quite a large city. We had that number of names in addition. I am very sorry to say that poor Nellie Stone worked all summer and didn't make a cent. That is a fact. She came out even, but she didn't make any money. She said that she got barely her trip to St. Louis—she bought her ticket and that is all she got out of a summer's work, and undertaking the care of these thirty-five young women for three months. Of course when it came to

proofreading it did not require as much, but it took the money; but I want you to know just exactly what your directory cost, because we have something in our minds so that we think we could fix it up a little better.

The printing cost us \$1,339 for the 1,000 volumes. The freight back and forth was \$34.22. That makes your directory cost, including the \$2,500 for compiling, \$3,873.22. Now, if you remember, I told you last year when you were voting for this that it would probably cost you \$4,000.

Mrs. PECK. You said \$5,000.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (continuing). To get this directory. It has cost a little more than that. But the worst part of it is that this directory had to be closed last year after the board meeting, you understand, to make it. So that you can understand that from that time up until now there are at least 4,000 names that are enrolled that do not appear in this directory, and it is an impossible thing to make a directory that will be up to date. You have in here over 40,000 names, and yet there are four or five thousand names that could not possibly be put in there; and we hope that whenever you make up your minds that you want another directory you will find that the best way in the world to do it, and the cheapest way, will be for the states to compile their own directories, as was done in three or four of the states; and you certainly, by doing it that way, can get it nearer up to date than you can by such a large compilation as this. Several of the states had beautiful directories. Then if you should print it and send it on to headquarters, I believe that it should be put in the hands of a committee next time, and not have somebody get up and say "I move that we have a directory." You all think it is a good thing, and you vote for it, and you pay \$4,000 or \$5,000 for it. But I think that it should be put into the hands of a committee, and they should devise some means by which we could have a directory and not have this great expense, and by which it might be up to date. Now, this is a splendid directory, and it is excellent up to last June. Every name is in there, and it is beautifully done, and I think that you at least owe a vote of thanks to Nellie Stone for the work she has done on this directory.

Mrs. HODGE. I second that motion.

The motion was seconded by other members.

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. May I speak to this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Terry, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. TERRY. It seems to me that it is not right to have one of our secretaries work for us for three months while the board is having its vacation and we are enjoying ourselves for three months, and she receive no compensation for it. Is that right? I move that \$100 be appropriated to pay for this work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it that you are saying? What is the last you said?

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. Am I out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, but I did not hear what you said.

Mrs. TERRY. I say that I move that this lady be given \$100 for her three months' work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You want her to have more than that, do you not?

Mrs. TERRY. I make that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion? You cannot make a motion now. Accept the report, and then make your motion.

The question was taken on the motion to accept the report on the directory, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is accepted. Now, Madam, I will entertain a motion from you.

Mrs. TERRY. I move that \$100 be given as compensation to Miss Nellie Stone for her work during the summer months on this directory.

The motion was seconded by several members.

(At this point the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, left the chair, which was assumed by Mrs. Park, of Georgia.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution, I think a great and splendid, rich society, rich in money and rich in good feeling, ought to give a poor girl more than \$100 for a whole summer's work. She has been a devoted Daughter. She has worked for the society for eleven years, and she had a very uncomfortable time this summer. She did not say a word to the president general about it, or I know that lady would have done something to render her condition more bearable; but she had to sit around in a little hall bed room, and have people to do that work. She almost had nervous prostration when I came back here. I think she ought to have three hundred dollars. It is not too much for the work that she did.

Mrs. LIGGETT. I move to amend by making it \$300.

Mrs. TERRY. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we give the secretary \$300. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. SWIFT. \$300 for what?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please repeat your remark? The Chair did not hear you.

Mrs. SWIFT. I simply wanted to know what your \$300 was for. We could not hear back here.

PRESIDING OFFICER. For the services of the secretary on the directory. Is there any further discussion on this motion?

Mrs. TULLOCH. I move that we pay her \$300. I know that she did the work and I think that she ought to have the money.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to second that motion, and if the mover of that motion would include ordering the treasurer to pay it, it would be better. That is the most important part of it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to, without a dissenting vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" have it. It is carried unanimously. [Applause.]

(At this point the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is that of the committee on patriotic education, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, chairman. The diffusion of knowledge being one of our great objects, it seemed necessary a year or two ago to form a committee on patriotic education in order that we might aid that diffusion of knowledge which we consider so necessary. The committee was formed, and Mrs. Crosman, of New York, is the chairman. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Crosman.

Mrs. CROSMAN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Madam President General and members of the Congress: This committee was formed by our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, not with the idea of originating this work, which is already well under way in many states, but for the purpose of collecting information along the lines of the work, of gathering new materials, of systematizing certain features of the work, and of acting as a clearing house, as it were, for the various chapters which desire to take up this feature of our Daughters of the American Revolution endeavor;—

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, I do not want to interrupt, but may I be allowed to interrupt that report by making a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that would not be proper, to make a motion in the midst of a report. I think you might as well go on with your report, Mrs. Crosman, and we can listen to the motion afterwards. We have all the time there is. [Laughter.]

Mrs. CROSMAN (continuing reading report). In short, to concentrate effort, and to make the work more specifically National Society work, yet leaving the chapters free and untrammelled in their own chosen lines, the committee would not dictate, but rather assist the chapters by placing at the immediate command of any chapter complete information as to what other chapters are doing, what methods have been tried, what successes and what failures, and the means whereby best results have been attained.

Splendid work has been done in Massachusetts, in Ohio, in Rhode Island, in Connecticut, in Buffalo, in Minnesota and many other localities; lectures with illustrated lantern slides, these short and pithy lectures translated into foreign languages, and a man paid to deliver them to Italians, Hungarians, Austrians, etc., in their own tongue.

Other chapters have made special efforts in providing a catalogue library of American historical subjects, written in the Hungarian language, placing it for free use in a large Hungarian colony in that neighborhood; and so energetically has it been circulated that it bears evident signs of usage and popularity.

Still other chapters report special work in boys' and girls' play clubs in the large industrial towns; clubs among the "hoodlum" elements to prevent lawlessness and viciousness; in calisthenic clubs, in fife and drum corps, in cooking clubs, and sewing clubs; endeavoring to thus give wholesome, healthful pastime for the growing boys and girls and in so doing to elevate their souls and minds.

Almost every chapter in our organization is offering a prize or an incentive for historical essay work in the schools, the good results of which can be clearly traced.

All these are delightful evidences that the educational work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is well under way. The special desire of this committee it to promote good citizenship; it cannot be too strongly urged, that this is the greatest, the most important, the most far-reaching work of our National Society; the work by which we can produce the most lasting results; the work which will be of the most use to our nation. It is a work in which every chapter, nay every Daughter, can take part.

Not all chapters have local sites of historic interest to mark, or records to preserve, or relics to secure for posterity, but every chapter is an integral part of our nation, and by creating a high ideal of citizenship, real aid can be given to the nation's prosperity. There are foreigners in every corner of our land, many of them in dense ignorance as to the fundamental meaning of the ballot, too often regarding their vote only as a matter of bargain and sale.

To educate these foreigners and their children into a conception of the rights and privileges of citizenship, to enable them to grasp (even feebly) the idea of a pledged fealty to their new country is a result so far-reaching and so inspiring as to be worth great and arduous effort. It is a possibility clearly within the reach of the great National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to prove that by instilling into the plastic minds of our growing youths, a high ideal of citizenship with its rights and privileges and duties, there will follow real devotion to the country and real love for its institutions and government.

No cast-iron rule can be laid down for accomplishing this; localities differ in their characteristics; population is different; material needs of life vary; hence methods must differ. But the leading principle remains the same; the problem is, what is the most practical method of placing the experience gained by one chapter at the disposal of other chapters? How can the special needs and opportunities of different localities be aided by knowledge already gained?

Where the work is already under way in active and progressive method, how can it be best transmitted to other chapters seeking information?

The committee respectfully suggests the appointment of a special committee, small enough to work effectively, to be given a place in the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, with sufficient clerical and other facilities to work advantageously, to enter into correspondence with state regents and others, in the different sections of the country, and to ascertain details bearing upon the whole subject for an intelligent, co-operative effort to arrive at a practical method of carrying on this work, and making it available for speedy results. Also to maintain a bureau of lectures for the common use of all requiring them, having a synopsis of the lectures, their topics, length, cost of delivery, etc. (This is of course only one phase of the work.)

This lecture bureau should contain historical, geographical, industrial, civic topics, the preparation and translation of which should be looked after suitably.

The details of clubs to be planned, such as clubs for study, for amusement, for manual training, mother's clubs.

A picture collection for schools, clubs, etc.

A lantern slide collection, with descriptions, as historical characters and events, after the manner of the city history club of New York, for the free use of chapters needing them.

Patriotic musical clubs.

All these are of course crude suggestions apparently in the line of the legitimate work of this committee, the details to be worked out later.

Nor is the work of this committee to be necessarily confined to foreigners or to the children of foreign born—strange as it may appear, there is a wondrous apathy to civic rights existing among the native born men of our land. In a large city recently statistics showed that only three-fifths of the possible voters exercised their rights, and alas, it was the educated class which failed to appreciate their privilege, the three-fifths who voted regularly were chiefly men who worked under orders, and who probably voted under orders, not the intelligent, educated men who could reason out a problem for themselves. In this lethargy to civic obligations lies a graver peril to the nation than in warfare, because the men of the land would spring to arms to defend their country, but how many of them vote at the primaries?

The very foundation stones of a nation are in danger when such apathy prevails.

With a realization of this fact, the committee urges upon the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the vital importance of this work, as being the very best service it can render to the nation. We dare not blandly overlook the situation nor shut our eyes to our duty; we must courageously face it, carefully study it, and

seek the best way to remedy it. Let our aim be high, our vision lofty, for "where there is no vision, the people perish," sayeth the Good Book.

An efficient plan of best attaining so glorious an end is worth any amount of work. It is a difficult task, but are we not 50,000 in membership, and cannot 50,000 American women, descended from the patriot makers of the nation do *anything*? Let us then, realizing our duty, and our opportunity, press on in the work of patriotic education.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Chairman*.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept is in order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to accept the report.

The motion was seconded by Miss Miller.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I wish to ask if we have nothing from the committee on national education—on national university? I know that you called for it to-night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair called for Mrs. Walworth's committee, the national university committee. No one being present for that committee, apparently, no one responded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you allow me a moment? That movement has been abandoned because the George Washington University acquired the name of the National University, and that has been abandoned, and therefore I move that that committee on the national university be dissolved. (Seconded by Miss Miller.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is somewhat out of order, inasmuch as we are considering this report of the committee on patriotic education.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It is in the line of education, right in that same line.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is out of order now. Do you wish to discuss this report of the committee on patriotic education? If not, we will vote upon its acceptance.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is my motion in order now, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can come up under the head of new business.

The Chair will now, if she hears no objection from the congress, allow Mrs. Blow to present some matters in connection with the Jamestown exposition.

Mrs. BALLINGER. After this lady is through, then may I be recognized for my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not know that you had made a motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I asked before, and the Chair said that I could, after this report was accepted, make my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may make it now.

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, I will wait until Mrs. Blow has finished.

Mrs. BLOW.

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: It is with great pleasure that I avail myself of the privilege of coming before you to propose to the Daughters of the American Revolution a patriotic duty which I am sure will arouse your enthusiasm, and ask the powerful influence of our society in *recognizing and honoring* the name and deeds of the first great man in American history, a work which we as a patriotic order of American women owe to our country, to posterity and to the history of the civilized world.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a society of which many of you are members, has requested me to organize an undertaking, which with your assistance will fittingly commemorate the earliest events of our history and to accord but tardy recognition and honor to the one great man, to whom we are most indebted for our national existence, to Captain John Smith, [applause] the president of Virginia and the first admiral of New England, the real founder and preserver of the *Anglo-Saxon in America*. This association has highly honored me with the appointment of chairman of the John Smith memorial committee, a position which I consider a special compliment and have accepted with pleasure, as the memory and achievements of John Smith in the early settlements of this, our country are as dear to us of New England ancestry as to our sisters of the Sunny South.

The American nation for which we as Daughters feel such love and pride, which sentiments we wish to transmit with fervor to our children and to our children's children, has in the past three centuries attained a place in the world's history, which is unprecedented. From this point, we, as a united people, may pause in our prosperity and commemorate with pride and justice the honored names which have contributed in making this great country. To do this is a proud heritage, which this progressive and patriotic order claims as a duty. [Applause.] But in recording and preserving the anniversaries of our memorable events and in thus setting up the mile stones of our history and honoring in song and story the patriots, statesmen, pioneers and soldiers who have made it, we have strangely neglected the foundation stone of our existence as an Anglo-Saxon people and *forgotten and ignored* the one heroic, intrepid and chivalrous figure, who shaped and planted it, Captain John Smith. [Applause.]

The story of the *Mayflower* and the record of the deeds of our Pilgrim Fathers in the settlement of Massachusetts are well known to every person, but there are few in this audience who can tell with the same facility the names of the three small vessels, the *Susan Constant*, the *Goodspeed* and the *Discovery*, which found a haven and dropped anchor in the Chesapeake Bay on the 24th of this month, 1607 (which momentous event has already been alluded to by our sister from the Palmetto State, on Monday, in her greetings from the South) thirteen

years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock and stamped their noble characteristics upon this nation. [Applause.]

The colony which these argonauts settled on Jamestown Island was thus the first spark of successful English settlement on this continent, and to one man above all others, Captain John Smith, can be attributed the Anglo-Saxon settlement of America. To his skill, perseverance, fortitude and indomitable courage, the preservation of the colony can alone be attributed. To him we owe our Anglo-Saxon lineage, laws, liberty and language, for had the Jamestown colony failed, as did its predecessor on Roanoke Island, America would have been absorbed by the adventurers of Spain, who were forcing their settlements northward from Mexico and Florida, and the expedition of the Pilgrim Fathers and their later settlements in Massachusetts might never have been heard of.

I know my New England, shall I say fellow, Daughters will rather question this, unless they remember that New England was discovered, surveyed, mapped and named by John Smith *seven years* before the settlement of Plymouth and that he also gave the name to New England and Boston and to many other localities which are still retained. But far more important still is the fact that through these maps, charts and descriptions of Captain John Smith, our Pilgrim Fathers were first induced to make their home in the new world. John Smith is, therefore, the first discoverer, explorer, geographer and historian of New England as he was of Virginia, which, as he himself terms, were the "Virgin Sisters of the New World."

It is not my purpose to discuss the remarkable characteristics and noble achievements and exceptional brilliancy of this great man. Fortunately his own works and those of other chroniclers show conclusively what he accomplished and the meagre reward he has received at the hands of this prosperous nation. Suffice it to say regarding him, that should you read his own histories, you will be filled with the same grateful enthusiasm which I endeavor to give you regarding his character. You will see that he was a man, young, brave and experienced as a soldier and pioneer. At the age of twenty-nine he had already served in the wars in Europe, been knighted for his achievements in Hungary and in Transylvania and had been appointed by the London Company as one of the first directors of the Virginia colony, which at that time, by royal charter, embraced the entire coast of the United States from Nova Scotia to South Carolina. You would see that John Smith, president of Virginia and admiral of New England, to give him his official titles, was one of the most remarkable characters in our entire history, as a soldier, statesman and author, geographer, poet and a clear-headed, practical English gentleman of the highest moral character, and the one to whom we are more indebted than any other man who ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean, excepting possibly Christopher Columbus.

To show his love and loyalty to this country he states himself in his memoirs, written in 1624: "This Virgin Sister, New England, at my humble suit, by our most gracious Prince Charles hath been chargeable to me, for which I ne'r got one shilling, but it cost me many a pound; yet I think myself happy to see their prosperities for in neither of these two countries (Virginia and New England) have I one foot of land nor the very house I builded nor the ground I digged with mine own hands, nor even any content or satisfaction at all."

Nearly three hundred years have passed and this condition still continues, for to this great character, standing alone in the very dawn of our existence, there is not a monument commemorating him in stone, or metal, either in the country of his birth or the country which he wrested from the Spaniards and the savage, and I ask you ladies, shall this neglect continue?

I earnestly desire to secure the co-operation of every patriotic society in America, as well as every individual American man or woman who is blessed with the pride of their country to help us place in memory of Captain John Smith an heroic monument in a fitting place and in a manner worthy of our appreciation of him and his achievements.

We have not yet decided the exact locality for the monument, but three have been suggested; one on Jamestown Island, one on the spot the expedition first landed at Cape Henry at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, on April 24, 1607, and the third on an island made by the United States government, facing the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. The consent of the government would have to be gained for the latter place, but many members of congress have offered their help in this matter, which could probably be arranged without difficulty.

I am sure you will all agree with me even now, if not certainly when you have carefully considered our duty in this matter, that it will be the privilege, as well as the pleasure of each member of every patriotic society in our country, especially those of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to aid us in every way in their power in carrying this plan to a successful issue.

It is moreover, especially appropriate and benefitting that the *women* of America should take the initiative steps and if possible, the entire charge of this patriotic movement. You will probably ask "Why is this the case?" I will answer you in as few words as possible. It appears in the memoirs of John Smith, in his dedication of his book to the Dukes of Richmond and Gordon, descriptive of Virginia and New England, that he gracefully attributes all of his successes, and comforts in life to the ladies in the following quaint and beautiful language:

"Yet my comfort is, that heretofore honorable and vertuous Ladies, and comparable but amongst themselves, have offered me rescue and protection in my greatest dangers; even in forraine parts. The beauteous Lady Tragabizanda, when I was a slaue to the Turkes, did all she

could to secure me. When I overcame the Bashaw of Nalbrits, in Tartaria, the Charitable Lady Callamata supplied my necessities. In the utmost of many extremities, that blessed Pokahontas, the great King's daughter of Virginia, oft saved my life. When I escaped the cruelty of Pirats and most furious stormes, a long time alone in a small boat at sea, and driven ashore in France, the good Lady Madam Chanoyes, bountifully assisted me." What is then more fitting than that the women of the present day should continue to do honor to a man of this character and chivalrous nature, by thus perpetuating his memory. Therefore, I wish to ask of the Daughters of the American Revolution their hearty co-operation and assistance in this national commemoration, which I earnestly hope will meet the unanimous approval of this congress now assembled. I am assured this movement will in no way conflict with any previous undertaking of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I have also great pleasure in announcing to you that our efforts have met with the endorsement of our distinguished president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, who has consented to become the honorary chairman of the John Smith monument committee, [applause] and I beg that this congress take such action as they deem proper to secure the assistance of every chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution from Maine to Texas and from Virginia to California, with the object of commemorating the birth of our nation by erecting a monument to Captain John Smith bearing the following beautiful and christian-like sentiment written by himself and which could only emanate from a man whom this glorious nation should delight to honor.

"Then seeing we are not borne for our selues, but each to helpe other, and our abilities are much alike at the houre of our birth, and the minute of our death; seeing our good deedes, or our badde, by faith in Christ's merits, is all we haue to carrie our soules to hauen, or hell: Seeing honour is our liues ambition; and our ambition after death, to haue an honourable memorie of our life; and seeing by noe meanes wee would bee abated of the dignities and glories of our Predecessors; let us imitate their vertues to bee worthily their successors." [Applause.]

I sincerely thank you ladies for your kind attention and this opportunity of appearing before you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia.

MRS. DRAPER. I yield to Mrs. Ballinger, because she wants to speak on the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you will pause a moment, Mrs. Kinney, the state regent of Connecticut, has a motion on this paper which has just been read. This seems to be the proper question to come first, whatever it may be.

The reader here read Mrs. Kinney's motion, as follows:

"I move a vote of thanks from this congress to Mrs. Blow for her interesting address, and suggest that regents throughout the country be authorized to refer to the chapters for their sympathetic consideration, the matter of a memorial in honor of Captain John Smith."

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this?

Is there any second to that motion?

Mrs. CAMPBELL. In honor of practically the first American explorer, home-maker, and the first American man of letters, I wish to second this motion, on behalf of Colorado.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, during a very recent visit to London I had the pleasure of standing by the grave of John Smith, in one of the oldest churches in London. He is buried in a niche, and in the wall over him is a bronze tablet, some three feet long, which records that he possessed every virtue, that he was brave and chivalrous, and many other things to his credit, and I thought that it was remarkable that our society should have made no attempt to honor the most perfect man, according to the testimony, that our country ever possessed. But that grave is marked, and that place is well known, and it is in one of the old churches, and I stood there myself. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion.

Mrs. GOZZALDI. I want to remind the lady of the fact that New England possesses a monument to this remarkable man, which is in very bad repair—at least it was the last time I saw it. It is situated on one of the Isles of Shoals, Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, where he was once wrecked, or landed, I forgot which, but it states on the monument, which is of granite. It would be a very good thing to have that monument repaired, if the committee be appointed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Did you name any time for the erection of this monument?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you name a time for it Mrs. Blow?

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Will the lady's address be published in the proceedings of this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, and if the Chair hears no objection, it will be incorporated in the stenographic notes. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to know if it is in order for these ladies to put themselves on record to the effect that they have taken the first step towards this monument to John Smith.

As I understand, it is thought that only a very small donation from each one, twenty-five cents or something of that kind, is all that is necessary, and that is all that is asked, and it seemed to me we ought to be the first ones to be placed on record in this movement that Mrs. Blow is now starting.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Do you want to leave uncorrected that part of her

address in which she states that there is no mark on John Smith's grave, or is she willing to correct that before it is published?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Blow consent to correct that statement.

Mrs. BLOW. I think in my address I stated that there was no monument to him.

MISS DESHA. I appreciate and endorse every word that Mrs. Blow says; and I hope that monument will be erected. But where would John Smith have been if it had not been for Pocahontas? [Laughter.] And I think a woman's organization ought to erect a monument to that woman, who, although she was an American Indian, bore herself, when she went to England, as the daughter of a king. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss this motion any further?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that we take a recess until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you hold that motion for just a few minutes?

Mrs. DRAPER. I have held it for three quarters of an hour now. I will hold it an hour longer, if you wish. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order that we may hear this report of the committee on recommendations. There is something else besides the report, which is to announce these other officers who were elected to-day. The Chair announced the election of the president general, and she now wishes to announce these other officers.

READER. (Reading.)

Announcement of the election of officers. Vice-president general in charge of organization, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. Ten vice-presidents general, as follows: Mrs. Walker, of Missouri; Mrs. Chamberlain, of Tennessee; Mrs. Swift, of California; Mrs. Patterson, of North Carolina; Mrs. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Hazen, of New York; Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio; Mrs. Nichols, of South Carolina; Mrs. Estey, of Vermont; Mrs. Brooks, of Colorado; chaplain general, Mrs. Hamlin; recording secretary general, Miss Desha; corresponding secretary general, Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia; treasurer general, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis; historian general, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver; assistant historian general, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; librarian general, Miss Aline Solomons; registrar general, Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to say to you that the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers desires to leave in the morning, and her report will only take a few minutes. Do you wish to hear it or not? I wish to say in respect to these officers whose elections have been read out here, that they are duly elected. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Jewett, chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers.

Mrs. JEWETT:

April 20, 1905.

To the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Your committee on recommendations of national officers would respectfully report, that they have carefully examined the reports of the national officers, and find but *one* recommendation, and that in the report of the treasurer general. This recommendation is, that, "it appearing that there was on hand March 31, 1905, to the credit of the current fund \$30,933.97—an amount, which with the expected receipts of the year will be largely in excess of the estimated needs for the current expenses, that the sum of \$15,000 be transferred from the current fund to the permanent fund." This recommendation we heartily endorse, and submit for your favorable action.

The suggestions of the librarians general we heartily endorse and would commend them for future consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA L. JEWETT,

Chairman.

CATHERINE G. THOM,

CAROLINE M. MURPHY.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that that report be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do any of you wish to discuss this. If not, we will proceed to vote upon it.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Miss FORSYTH. I want to move a vote of thanks for the valuable original papers presented this evening to the Revolutionary relics committee.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. I wish to second this motion of Miss Forsyth of the acceptance of the Revolutionary records presented by Mrs. Gozzaldi, as General Patterson was my great-great-grandfather, and among these relics is an abstract of the muster-rolls of General Patterson's regiment.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am ready now to hear Mrs. Draper's motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. DRAPER. How long do you want me to hold that motion of mine?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have just said that I am ready for it now.

Mrs. DRAPER. All right, then I make it again, that we take a recess until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

(Thereupon the congress adjourned at 10.50 p. m. until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, April 22, 1905.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1905.

The following motion offered by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, and seconded by Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Williams, was passed by the Thirteenth Continental Congress:

"I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress recommend to the program committee for the Fourteenth Continental Congress that no meetings be arranged for Good Friday, 1905."

In accordance with the above recommendation, no meeting has been arranged for Friday, April 21.

MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL, 22, 1905.

The bugler sounded the "Retreat."

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bible reading by the chaplain general, Mrs. Hamlin (part of the ninth chapter of the first Book of Kings, and also part of the first Book of Joshua).

Prayer by the chaplain general.

Our Heavenly Father, this morning we would come to Thee as children taking in the joy of the morning and the blessings which Thou hast given us, and giving Thee full thanks for all Thou art to us as individuals and all Thou wilt ever be to us, and we pray this morning that Thou wilt look down upon us in Thy compassion and give us Thy blessing and Thy strength. We pray, our Heavenly Father, that as mature women we may realize what the lessons of history have brought to us, that we may realize upon what basis our country was founded, that we may realize why we have become so great a nation, that we may realize that Thou has not only been the Father of the individual, but that Thou has been the Father of the country. Help us to realize that Thou hast given us the promise that if we obey Thee and keep Thy commandments we will abide forever. Help us to take to heart the lessons of history and especially of Thy people, and that where they have forgotten Thee they have come to ruin. And we pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, that as we glory in this house which we are building we may realize what it will be to us, that it will only be what we wish as we keep Thy commandments. We pray that as we go forth to our homes after this day Thou wilt help us to realize that there is nothing in this republic which is perpetual except that which is founded by Thee and kept by Thee on principles which Thou hast written. Help us to abide by these principles and teach them to others. Help us, our Heavenly Father, to go forward from this meeting with our heads erect and with strong hearts, realizing that if Thou art our God we will be blessed, and help us to be more and more gracious, and help us to do Thy work.

As we are entering upon this new dispensation in our organization we ask divine blessing upon the officers that are passing out from the board. We thank Thee for the president of this organization, and for what she has accomplished. We know that Thou hast been with her and that she has been a God-fearing woman. We thank Thee for the blessings that have come to her and pray that Thou wilt guide her in her new and more responsible position. May each year as it goes by

be a year of blessing to her. And grant our Heavenly Father to give her new life and prosperity. We pray for the in-coming administration. We thank Thee that in this government of ours we are so loyal to whoever are our officers, and we pray Thee that the new president may be blessed by Thee and Thy presence. Help her officers to be true and strong and courageous, and make them go forward in Thy fear, asking Thy blessing and trying to do Thy will.

We would pray for all conditions of men in our country, for the army and navy, and for the boys scattered throughout the world. Some of us are wondering to-day where our boys are. Wherever they are, we ask Thy blessing upon them and ask Thee that Thou surround them with Thy influence, and that Thou wilt protect them wherever they are. We pray for the protection of our citizens wherever they may be and that the "stars and stripes" may continue to be to them what they are to us. We pray for the low-down, for all our citizens everywhere from Alaska's northern borders to Florida's southern coast. We pray Thee that Thou wilt be with each individual, that Thou wilt be with the common people, the great common people, that in our land can be so much, and we pray that Thou wilt be with the little children, bless them and help us to realize what they are to be soon, oh, so soon, when they must take up these responsibilities. And help us to realize that we are responsible for them. And go with us through this day, and as we part, bless those that are sick and restore them to health, and grant that we may go to our homes resolved to serve Thee fully, and in serving God serve our country more fully, we ask for Christ's sake, Amen.

Song by Mrs. Cornelia Ross Potts, of the Baltimore Chapter, "Maryland, My Maryland," accompanied by Miss Anna Bodell Yeatman. (Repeated in response to great applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that if the president general-elect is in the congress, the Chair invites her to sit upon the platform. [Applause.]

The Chair also wishes to announce that if Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of the Sons of the Revolution, of South Carolina, is in the congress the Chair invites him to the platform. [Applause.]

Mrs. HODGE. Mrs. McLean, the president general-elect, is not here at present, but soon will be.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of Charleston, South Carolina, a member of the Charleston Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President General and ladies: This is to me a most unexpected pleasure. I thought when I came here that I would receive a request to take a seat, but instead of that I have been told to stand up, and as I recognize the authority of the presiding officer of this meeting, I at once comply with her request.

This is not the first time, ladies, that I have had the distinguished

privilege of appearing before this grand body. You will remember in 1902 I was selected by the South Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution to extend to you an invitation to visit the city of Charleston as their guest. Several of your members accepted that invitation, and it is not for me to say whether we did our best to give you a warm welcome and a pleasant greeting—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It remains for us to acknowledge the compliment, though.

Mr. KAUFMAN. The work you have accomplished since then has been a marvel. I am a frequent visitor to the city of Washington and determined when I reached here on Monday last to attend the congress of this magnificent body, and I went over to Chase's theatre expecting you would meet there, but I found out that I was in the wrong pew. [Laughter.] I am delighted to say I found out I was mistaken. As I said, I have been a frequent visitor to the city of Washington. I had never heard of the building of this Continental Hall, I am ashamed to say, until I saw it in the *Washington Post*. I am ashamed to say that, but I am equally delighted to say that the surprise that I have met with perhaps is greater than it would have been even if I had known of this thing before.

Ladies, I congratulate you from my heart upon this building, and, as it appears to me, the early completion of this hall. It shows what woman can accomplish when she determined to accomplish something. It has been said when she will, she will. [Applause.]

You have willed to build this hall and you have built it. I feel, as a member of the Sons of the Revolution, that it is our duty now to imitate your example and to build in the city of Washington a hall for the general society of the Sons of the Revolution. [Laughter.] I must say I am willing to set that movement at once on foot, and I am sure if we try, although we may not be able to do as much as you have done, we will be able to do something. It will take a good many more years to build our home, but in the course of time I hope we will have a hall which can be called our home.

I wish to say, ladies, that I congratulate you upon the distinguished president generals which you have had in this society [applause], and especially upon the gifted and lovely lady [applause] who is now about to retire, my friend, I believe I can say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, sir.

Mr. KAUFMAN (continuing). And now that the smoke of battle has passed away I wish also to congratulate you upon the unanimity with which you have elected a president general who, I feel sure, will be a worthy successor of her who is now about to retire. [Applause.]

Ladies, I am a bachelor. [Laughter.] I don't know whether you know it, but I might as well tell you the truth [laughter], and I think the reason I have continued to be a bachelor is because I could never make up my mind whom I loved best. I would not fall in love ex-

actly, but I would think I appreciated that lady more than another lady and then another lady more than that one, and so on, the thing went by comparison until I have been lost. [Laughter.] It used to be said at one time that I was a "catch," but I think that time has passed away, I don't think anybody would want to catch me now.

I am not here to make a speech, but will give you my reasons for not doing so in a humorous story I once heard of an Irishman who was called upon to make a speech at a public dinner, along with other prominent men—you know whenever you are called upon to make a speech at a dinner you are a prominent man—and this Irishman, Patrick O'Reilly, was called upon to respond to the sentiment of South Carolina. He arose and thanked the toastmaster very much for his compliment, but said he really could not make a speech. He commenced this way: "I have heard that it was written in the good book that the last shall be first, but in my case, it happens the first is last." He said it came about in this way:

"I was very much in love with a girl from the old country. Her name was Bridget O'Flannigan. I wanted to marry that girl very much, but I never could make up my mind to tell her that I loved her. I would meet her again and again, and I would have it in mind to say to her, "Bridget, I love you," but my heart would stick in my throat. But at last I made up my mind; I said to myself, "This thing cannot go on any longer." I said to myself, "Patrick, you are a man and you allow a woman to scare you?" So I buttoned up my coat and I stood up at full length and I said to myself, "Go ahead, Patrick," and I said to her, "Bridget, I have something to tell you, my darling." She said, "What is it?" "Oh, it is so sweet, I am almost afraid to tell you." She said, "Tell me, because every time you say that I get excited, and I want to know the reason why." "Well," I said, "You won't get mad if I tell you?" "No, I wouldn't get mad at anything you tell me." I said, "I love you, and I want you to marry me." "But," she says, "Why did you tell me that; if I had known that, I would have asked you to keep it to yourself." I then says to her, "Let us have a little pleasant talk about it, and I will get you to change your mind." She says, "You never could get me to change my mind." "Don't you know that I love the very ground you walk on?" says I, "You will not have me? I must know why." She says, "I will tell you the reason why; it is because I love you too much for that." [Applause.]

Now, ladies, I have done. I wish to say to you again, to you, Madam President General, for this opportunity which I consider the great opportunity of my life, to express the wish that when 1905 rolls by and you meet here in 1906, that you will find a completed hall and ten thousand more members added to your rolls. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of Thursday will be read.

The secretary read the minutes of the session of Thursday, April 20th.

Mrs. PECK. I move that the minutes be approved.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to correct the statement that the motion which she recommended be made unanimous was made unanimous. It was not unanimous.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you state what that motion was?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, that the election of president general should be made unanimous.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If you will allow me a moment, I was one, when it was proposed to make it unanimous, who voted against it, on the ground that the election was so close; but when the Chair requested we withdraw the opposition, we arose and withdrew it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger arose; there were others that did not rise.

Mrs. DRAPER. There were others that did not rise.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There were others that did not rise. With this correction are you ready to accept the minutes?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, the minutes are not complete.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this a complete report of Thursday evening?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would state that there is no mention of the John Paul Jones matter, and the fact that no action was taken upon it; I ask that that be inserted as a part of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to know who took the evening minutes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, what Mrs. Ballinger said was of small importance, but the action taken by the congress was of large importance, and we did not endorse the proposition in regard to John Paul Jones, I would like to have it recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know what the motion was.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The motion of somebody was that we endorse General Porter's effort to bring his body home and we ask that he defer such action until we are sure we have the right body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will see if it passed the house. The recording secretary states that she has no record of the motion, that it was not sent to her desk in writing.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General, I rise in behalf of the lady to my right, Mrs. Willis, of Connecticut.

Mrs. WILLIS. Madam President General, I stood right there and the lady's remarks about the body of John Paul Jones were made under the head of "Discussion."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is so much confusion I cannot hear what the lady says.

Mrs. WILLIS. I think the lady's objection to the action was made under the head of "Discussion."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you think there was a motion made?

Mrs. WILLIS. I do not think she made a motion; she got up and made a motion under the head of "Discussion."

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. No, there was no motion on the subject.

Mrs. HODGE. The motion made was to accept the report and in connection with the motion to accept the report Mrs. Ballinger made her remarks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But they were not in the report; that is your opinion?

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. My recollection is the lady said, "I move to take no definite action in this matter until we send one of our consuls to Dumfries and investigate this matter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it a motion, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER. This officer's report included this motion—a request, and we were asked to endorse it, but we did not do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you did not accept it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. We did not. In fact, it is not in the minutes of the evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And your wish now, I apprehend, is to have it in the minutes?

Mrs. BALLINGER. It must be incorporated in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well; I am glad to find out that that is it. The secretary desires to make a statement to the reader.

READER. The statement of the recording secretary is that as this was discussion pertaining to a report, and as she is instructed only to give motions and statements of reports in these brief minutes; the discussion will be found in the congressional record.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that there seems to be a misapprehension. We do not care whether there was discussion or not, we want to know if there was such a motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask that this be incorporated in the evening's proceedings, which need not be put as a motion carried or lost; let it go that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on Thursday evening's minutes?

Mrs. SNOW, of Minnesota. Madam President General, I think there was a mistake in the name of the lady who seconded the motion in regard to the appropriation of \$300 for Mrs. Stone. It should be Mrs. Liggett, of Minnesota.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The correction will be made.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move the minutes be accepted as amended.

Mrs. PECK and Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. MURPHY—

Mrs. WEED. A question of personal privilege, Madam President.

Mrs. MURPHY. I think I was up first, Madam President, to be recognized.

Mrs. WEED. I yield to Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. Murphy was recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, following the precedent observed for the last seven years, I move that our president general-elect be elected chairman of the Continental Hall committee, and I ask for a rising vote. This motion is signed by Mrs. John A. Murphy—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair presents all motions.

Mrs. MURPHY. I beg your pardon, Madam President General.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, I move to amend that motion, that the appointment of the Continental Hall committee be left with the president general-elect.

Mrs. MURPHY. The motion has no reference to the appointment of the Continental Hall committee; it is merely that this congress elect our president general-elect as the chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It needs no amendment because what she says is not germane to the pending motion. Mrs. Thompson, the Chair will ask you to withdraw your amendment, as it is not germane.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to second the motion of the vice-president general of Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the president general-elect of this society be elected chairman of the Continental Hall committee. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to know if this congress has a right to elect a chairman of that committee; does it not belong to the president herself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not belong to the president general any more than to any other member of the society. You have a right to elect your president general-elect chairman of the committee, and you have done it. The Chair wishes to say that before the election of Mrs. Manning we had various people who served as chairman of that committee. Previous to the election of my predecessor, Mrs. Margaretta Manning, there had been other people elected to be chairman of the Continental Hall committee. For instance, Mrs. Francis Shepherd, of Chicago, who was a splendid and able chairman of that committee; but at the time of the election of Mrs. Manning, in fact, I think the first

year after her election as President, Mrs. Manning was elected chairman of this committee. Will you take the chair, Mrs. Weed?

(Mrs. Weed took the chair.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS (continuing). And then I had the supreme honor of being elected chairman of this committee, and leading my devoted Daughters of the American Revolution in the purchase of the site. [Applause.] I wish to say right here, and render my thanks right here, which I have never had an opportunity to do before for the honor conferred upon me. Three years ago, in June, 1903, Mrs. Murphy came from Ohio—[applause] to help buy that site; Mrs. Scott came from Illinois [applause]; Mrs. Estey came from Vermont [applause]; Mrs. Crosman [applause], chairman of patriotic education, came from New York, and I could mention others; and out of the fifty-one members of the committee we had forty-eight here who declared we should buy a site. You ought to inscribe their names in letters of gold for they took the first irrecoverable step. We do not care who come after us, or what they may do, we bought the site for the National Society [great applause], and by the endorsement and enthusiastic appreciation of the Daughters of the American Revolution we laid the foundation deep and strong. [Applause.] We paid \$28,000 of your money for that splendid foundation, which shall stand for ages. [Applause.] We built this hall. We have arranged this beautiful shell in which you stand, surrounded by the banners of the free. [Applause.] Continental Hall is our glory and our pride, thanks to those who started it. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. And thanks to our president general.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I am sure that the in-coming president general, surrounded by the same splendid workers who helped her predecessors will finish the hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, as one of those who voted for this motion, I would ask the ladies to go back to the minutes of the last congress, and they will find that Mrs. Shepherd was appointed, never elected by the congress. The congress demanded the right to elect a chairman seven years ago, and they elected Mrs. Daniel Manning for three years. Then when Mrs. Fairbanks was made our president general for four years we elected Mrs. Fairbanks chairman of the Continental Hall committee, (cries of "Glad we did!") and her work needs no words from any of us in praise. We are here and we have seen what she has done. Now, we are simply following the same precedent we have followed for seven years in electing the new president general chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago. Thank you, Madam President General, for your very able and enthusiastic address. Only an echo of half a minute from one of the women who bought the site and laid the cornerstone; all honor to the women who will help finish the building! [Applause.]

(Cries of "Fine, fine!")

(Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.)

Mrs. WEED. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair permits a question of privilege.

Mrs. WEED. I regret I am obliged to rise to a question of privilege this morning. You will remember early in the week a member of this congress from the District of Columbia arose and under the guise of a question of special privilege (cries of "out of order!" "Out of order!") made certain statements to this body which were out of order—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that this lady is making a plea for personal privilege. The Chair has granted pleas for personal privileges several times in this congress. She will now grant this one. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. The Chair ruled the member out of order, and as my name has been very prominently mentioned in that statement, although I agreed with the Chair entirely that the entire discussion was out of order—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly "Let the dead past bury its dead?" [Great applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that the request of the president general be granted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the vice-president general from Montana. Go on, madam.

Mrs. WEED. I am obliged to call your attention to the fact that I said I would not discuss the merits of the case in this congress and referred the congress to the record of the Continental congress of 1902.

Madam President General, it seems to me that that was the only dignified thing to do, but the silence of contempt has been misconstrued as the silence of inability to sustain my position. That incident has been referred to and been recorded in the papers from day to day most erroneously. To-day it is referred to most viciously. I shall not condescend to make any reply to the statements in various papers to-day which are beneath the notice of every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but I would not be fulfilling my duty to my family and to myself, to my children, nor my duty to my office as vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were I not to rise to a question of privilege and substantiate the statement which was called into question. Therefore, Madam President, I give notice that at 2 o'clock this afternoon I shall rise to a question of privilege. I shall produce the records to which I refer and read them and make them a matter of record, and it is my request that every member present who helped to circulate such an erroneous report be present and help to circulate the records as they are given this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces that you will now hear of the election of the state regents.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS.

- ALABAMA—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, South Highlands, Birmingham; Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan, Athens.
- ALASKA—Mrs. William L. Distin, Sitka.
- ARIZONA—Mrs. Walter Talbot, 505 North 7th avenue, Phoenix; Mrs. Clarendon Smith, 912 S street, Washington, D. C.
- ARKANSAS—Mrs. Lucien W. Coy, Little Rock; Mrs. Philip D. Scott, Van Buren.
- CALIFORNIA—Mrs. Harry N. Gray, St. Dunston, Van Ness avenue, San Francisco; Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom, The Angeles, Los Angeles.
- COLORADO—Mrs. John Campbell, 1401 Gilpin street, Denver; Mrs. Oliver William Mallaby, 1707 Lake avenue, Pueblo.
- CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven; Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, 405 Seaview avenue, Bridgeport.
- DELAWARE—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Claymont [applause]; Mrs. Eugene DuPont, Wilmington.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey [applause], 470 Louisiana avenue, Washington; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry [applause], 2021 I street, Washington.
- FLORIDA—Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville; Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 411 West Church street, Jacksonville.
- GEORGIA—Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Rome; Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, Covington.
- IDAHO—Mrs. David H. Tarr, Teton.
- ILLINOIS—Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Highland Park; Mrs. Edwin Sawyer Walker, 1125 South 5th street, Springfield.
- INDIANA—Mrs. James M. Fowler, Lafayette; Mrs. Robert S. Robertson, 685 West Berry street, Fort Wayne.
- INDIAN TERRITORY—Mrs. Richard C. Adams, 1819 Columbia Road, Washington, District of Columbia, and Fort Gibson.
- IOWA—Mrs. John L. Stevens, Boone; Mrs. Drayton Wilson Bushnell, 127 Bluff street, Council Bluffs.
- KANSAS—Mrs. W. E. Stanley, "Riverside," Wichita; Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, 1735 P street, Washington, D. C., and Topeka.
- KENTUCKY—Mrs. Charles H. Todd, 603 Frederick street, Owensboro; Mrs. William Warren, Danville.
- LOUISIANA—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 Lafayette Square, New Orleans.
- MAINE—Miss Charlotte Augusta Baldwin, 135 Cedar street, Bangor; Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.
- MARYLAND—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park avenue, Baltimore; Miss Eleanor Murdock Johnson, Frederick.

- MASSACHUSETTS—Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm street, Danvers; Mrs. George L. Munn, Easthampton.
- MICHIGAN—Mrs. Wm. J. Chittenden, 134 West Fort street, Detroit [applause]; Mrs. James P. Brayton, 328 S. College avenue, Grand Rapids.
- MINNESOTA—Mrs. John Edson Bell, 2401 Park avenue, Minneapolis; Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, 502 South 9th street, Minneapolis.
- MISSISSIPPI—Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, box 214, Natchez; Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, Holly Springs.
- MISSOURI—Mrs. Wallace Delafield [applause], 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis; Mrs. Western Bascome, 3739 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- MONTANA—Mrs. William Wallace McCracken, Hamilton; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.
- NEBRASKA—Mrs. Stephen C. Langworthy, Seward; Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck, 606 E. Military avenue, Fremont.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. John R. McLane, Milford; Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard, Derry.
- NEW JERSEY—Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem; Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 219 S. Broad street, Elizabeth.
- NEW MEXICO—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, 111 Palace avenue, Santa Fe.
- NEW YORK—Mrs. Charles H. Terry [applause], 540 Washington avenue, Brooklyn; Mrs. Henry L. Roberts, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
- NORTH CAROLINA—Mrs. George Phifer Erwin, Morganton; Mrs. Thomas Settle, Asheville.
- NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsbery, Fargo.
- OHIO—Mrs. James L. Botsford, 664 Wick avenue, Youngstown; Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker [applause], 1500 16th street, Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati.
- OREGON—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 7th street, Portland.
- OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—Mrs. Mary Elliott Carpenter, 212 West 15th street, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Robert H. Gardner, 330 East 10th street, Oklahoma City.
- PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Alexander Patton, Curwensville; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, 902 F street, Washington, D. C., and Mickleys, R. F. D., Allentown.
- RHODE ISLAND—Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, 115 Pelham street, Newport; Mrs. Stephen F. Fisk, 14 Main street, Pawtucket.
- SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, Columbia; Mrs. R. M. Bratton, Yorkville.
- TENNESSEE—Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, 362 Vance street, Memphis; Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner, Saundersville.
- TEXAS—Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Houston; Mrs. Thomas Groce, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
- UTAH—Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen, Park City.

VERMONT—Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans. [Applause.]
Mrs. Clayton Nelson North, Shoreham.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, [applause] 317
North Washington street, Alexandria.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Moses A. Phelps, 2118 Second avenue, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA—Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, Parkersburg; Miss
Martha J. Silver, Inwood.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Thomas Hoyt Brown, 182 14th street, Milwaukee [applause]; Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Place,
Janesville.

WYOMING—Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle; Mrs. Henry B.
Patten, 238 West 22nd street, Cheyenne.

Mrs. PEPPER, of Missouri. I have the honor to announce that the ex-state regent of Missouri was elected by all the members of her state, the chapters and the delegates to this congress, as honorary state regent of Missouri, Mrs. George H. Shields, of Missouri. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, I rise to make a correction.

READER. The chairman, Mrs. Tulloch, asks that if there are any corrections to this list you will kindly send them up in writing, any additional corrections.

Mrs. WEED. The Montana delegation on the floor desires to add to that list Mrs. Tallant as honorary state regent of Montana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests a pause in the proceedings. The Chair is informed that the president general-elect has arrived, and the Chair invites her to the stage. The Chair invites the president general to the stage when she is through talking.

(The president general-elect came forward and shook hands with the president general. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN (the president general-elect). The New York City Chapter star comes to shine with the fullest effulgence and the truest loyalty to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (Presenting the star, made of flowers, to the president general.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair receives the present on behalf of the congress with thanks, and we always desire to hear that every chapter is loyal. We see no reason why they should not be, [applause] and we receive it with very great pleasure, and place it in full view of all.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, having presented the sentiment, perhaps it is just as well at this moment to present a practical testimonial. This morning I received from a member of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, a pledge of \$1,000 for the Continental Hall. [Applause.] I have further received a check of \$100 from Mrs. James W. Randall for Continental Hall. [Applause.]

I have further received another check for \$100 from Mrs. A. J. Robinson for Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All of which the chairman of the Continental Hall committee is glad to receive and present to the proper people. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I have a letter from one of the chapters of Montana, and I think there is a letter which one of the delegates here has from another chapter in Montana. I shall present this letter to the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. Madam President, it does not seem to me that this is a place to air all the disagreeable things, and therefore, Madam President, I would move that the credentials of the state regent and vice-state regent of Montana be referred to the National Board of Management for investigation.

Mrs. GERALD. I second the motion.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion.

(No action taken.) Written on back of motion "Carried."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order to ratify the election of the state regents and the state vice-regents.

Mrs. PECK. I move that the election of the state regents and the vice-regents be confirmed.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is upon confirming the elections of the state regents and the state vice-regents. All those in favor of ratifying these elections will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and the elections of the state regents and the state vice-regents are confirmed. The Chair recognizes the state regent from Indiana, Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and ladies of the Congress, at a board meeting last Saturday permission was given to me to present a little matter to the congress. I have waited a whole week. Now, please listen.

At our state conference last fall the manufacturer of the flag presented to us what he called a Daughters of the American Revolution flag. We accepted it in our conference. A great many were sold throughout the state, and we promised this man we would present it to this congress. We have three of the flags here, and our state chairman on flags will exhibit the flags in a few moments, after I have said a word in regard to the beauty of the flag. She will tell you the price and all about that. The flag was presented to us with the understanding that there is a rebate for the benefit of Continental Hall, and for that reason we took it up. A great many were sold throughout the state. At our New Year's reception which we held in Lafayette, and which we hold every year, in which our two chapters join, it was agreed that the flag never looked so beautiful as it did on that New Year's day, and it was simply because we used those flags exclusively

for the decoration. They have also been presented to the public schools in Lafayette, and when they were presented the girls were told about the Daughters of the American Revolution and it was impressed upon them that it was their duty to become Daughters as soon as they could, and it was impressed upon the boys that they ought to become Sons of the Revolution. I will ask Mrs. Perkins if she will show you the flags and tell you about the prices, and then that will be all that will be necessary to be said. [Applause.] This flag (holding up the flag) is the most popular, and the one we sell at popular prices. It is two and a half by four feet, of a very prettily colored silk, the staff being of ash and the base in the shape of a spinning wheel. It is heavy enough to hold the flag easily, being over two pounds in weight. These flags are sold in lots of ten or more for \$1.50 or in single orders at \$1.75 with a twenty-five cents rebate to Continental Hall fund. This next flag is the same except it is tied to the staff with blue ribbon, and the price of this is \$2, with the same rebate. This third flag is considerably heavier, made of twilled silk, three feet by five feet, and has a standard seven feet in height. The price of this is \$5.75 with a rebate of fifty cents to the Continental Hall fund. Orders for these flags may be taken in the Indiana delegation during the congress.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. You know the blue and white pennant that flies from the Daughters of the American Revolution Hall? We would like to know if that manufacturer also makes the Daughters of the American Revolution flag?

Mrs. PERKINS. Captain Foster makes all sorts of flags, and he offers a rebate on all flags sold; so I presume you would have the benefit of it.

Mrs. DAY. Do we understand that these staffs, the base, go with the flags?

Mrs. PERKINS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson, of Virginia, was elected registrar general. Her name was omitted from the list announced. The Chair declares her elected registrar general. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the pension committee, Mrs. Lytton, of Chicago.

Mrs. Lytton, of Chicago, submitted the following report.

REPORT OF THE PENSION COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: The chairman of the committee for the legislation of pensions to "Real Daughters," appointed by Mrs. Fairbanks, begs leave to state that she has made repeated efforts to fix a date which would be convenient for all the members of the committee to meet in Washington. Finding this impossible, and concluding that something must be accomplished before the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened, she fixed on the 21st of January as being the date suitable, at least to the majority of the members. Unfortunately,

on account of misunderstanding the date, and illness, only one member, Mrs. Quarles, kept the appointment. A week before going to Washington an appeal was sent to each state regent requesting her to sign and forward it to her state representative in the congress of the United States of America. This appeal stated the number (as then known) of "Real Daughters," touched on the heroism of their noble fathers, and finished by beseeching congress to grant pensions, if not to all, at least to those in need. Six of the forty-three state regents replied to the chairman, each stating that she had forwarded the appeal to her state representative, accompanied by a personal letter as requested. The worthiness of the appeal quite admits of the conclusion that the other thirty-seven regents did likewise. The chairman also sent copies of the appeal to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, Hon. Cannon, the speaker of the house, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate. Each replied in a manner so courteous as to inspire hopes of success. Arrived in Washington the chairman and Mrs. Quarles held an interview with the Hon. P. H. McCumber and the Hon. H. Loudenslager, chairmen of the committees on pensions of both houses of congress. Handing the appeal to the above mentioned gentlemen it was placed on file.

The Hon. H. Loudenslager gave little or no encouragement. He said that several years ago it was the practice of congress to grant pensions to the daughters of the soldiers of the Revolution, but the number of these applications increased so rapidly, as well as applications for pensioning the sons of the soldiers of the Revolution, and sons and daughters of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and daughters of the soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico, that the attention of congress was particularly called to the precedent that was being established and the very large number who would soon make application as sons and daughters of all wars, and congress believed it was the part of wisdom to discontinue the practice, as congress would soon have all of its time taken up in the consideration and discussion of matters of this kind, and at the same time deemed it unwise legislation. Since the opinion of congress was so emphatically expressed, the committee on pensions have adopted the following rule: "Bills proposing to pension sons or daughters of soldiers will not be entertained except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the proposed beneficiary has been idiotic, deformed or otherwise permanently helpless from a period antedating the age of sixteen years, and then only in case of destitution. In such cases the rate allowed shall not exceed \$12 per month."

Hon. H. C. Loudenslager also said that the session being the short one there would be no time even in the event of favorable legislation to have the bill passed.

The Hon. P. A. McCumber was more encouraging. He advised the committee to present their bill at the next congress. Several other

members of both houses also gave similar advice, consequently Mrs. Rich, of Syracuse, one of the committee, has the matter in charge and is now preparing the bill.

The chairman trusts that these renewed efforts may meet with success. To further insure this, she would suggest that she be replaced by a chairman chosen from the District chapter, as being thus able to reach the parties in congress more easily, and accomplish more efficient work.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSE E. LYTTON, *Chairman*,
MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON,
MRS. NELLIS RICH,
MRS. CROUSE,
MRS. BUTTERWORTH,
MRS. MARSH,
MRS. QUARLES,

Committee.

April 19, 1905.

January 17, 1905.

DEAR SIR: At the last National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at Washington, in April, 1904, a resolution was passed to petition the committee on pensions of both houses of congress to legislate with a view to obtaining pensions for our "Real Daughters." A committee was appointed by Mrs. Fairbanks, president general.

We, the members of that committee, present to you this appeal, approved of and sanctioned by the entire organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Its object, as already stated, is to secure pensions for the few remaining "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution: It is an appeal that cannot fail to fire all patriotic hearts with enthusiasm. Did not their fathers lay the foundation for this great Republic? And what greater tribute can we pay to their glorious memory than to discharge those duties which they patriotically sacrificed that their country might enjoy the noble heritage of liberty. It seems incredible that so tardy a tribute should be paid so worthy a cause. It is a wish to atone for this tardiness that has inspired the entire organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and led them to voice their sentiments in this appeal. Each year the roll call of these venerable women will grow less and less, and doubtless a decade will find few, if any, with us.

In the fourth report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the records from 1890 to 1902 give 551 "Real Daughters." Massachusetts and Connecticut had the largest number; New York came third, and the state of Illinois had twelve, of which number two are in Chicago. In the report of Mrs. Darwin, treasurer general, given at the congress in Washington, February 27th, 1903, we

read: "Real Daughters' living, 305, as far as is known." In the annual report of the commissioners of pensions for the year ending 1899, there were on the pension rolls seven daughters of Revolutionary soldiers "pensioned by special act." It may not be known generally that many of the "Real Daughters" are in absolute need. In the list given in the national report, six were registered as "inmates of charitable institutions," one "Real Daughter" in the Louise Home at Washington, founded by Mr. Corcoran "for gentlewomen only," showing that she belonged to the class that would make dependence hard to bear. Doubtless others are objects of charity but are unwilling to make the fact public.

Though the number of pensions is large, still statistics show that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, of the one million five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by congress for that purpose, only six per cent. was called for and the unused balance went back to the treasury. Surely then, it is not too much to plead that a small portion of so large a surplus should be set apart for the pensioning of our "Real Daughters," as a small recognition of the great debt our country owes to their heroic fathers.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HENRY C. LYTON, *Chairman*,
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH,
MRS. JOHN M. HORTON,
MRS. NELLIS RICH,
MRS. B. P. MARSH,
MRS. CHARLES CROUSE,

Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 21, 1905.

Mrs. Henry C. Lyton,
The New Willard,
Chicago.

DEAR MADAM: I sympathize with your desire, though I cannot see at the present time much prospect of the legislation you wish during the remainder of this short session of congress.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES R. MANN.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 21, 1905.

DEAR MRS. LYTON: I have your note of the 16th regarding the "Real Daughters" of the Revolution. I am specially interested in this subject because I know well a dear old lady, Mrs. Hatch, who is a daughter of a seaman who served on the United States ship *Duane*.

I did my best to get this lady's name placed on a pension list, but the general answer was given that the committee declined all such applications.

I will now have a paper drafted with regard to her special case, which is so interesting that I think it may assist in the purpose you have in hand. Mrs. Darwin will perhaps enter her name among the list of "Real Daughters."

Truly yours,

EDWARD E. HALE,
Chaplain U. S. Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 28, 1905.

Mrs. Henry C. Lytton,
2700 Prairie Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MADAM: In regard to the legislation for pensions to daughters of the soldiers of the Revolution, which was personally presented by you, in company with Mr. Lytton and Congressman Mann, of Chicago, when you filed the petition of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I can only say that there seems to me but little to add to that which was explained to you on the day of your visit and your earnest presentation of the matter.

Several years ago it was the practice of congress to grant pensions to the daughters of the soldiers of the Revolution, but the number of these applications increased so rapidly, as well as applications for the pensioning of sons of the soldiers of the Revolution, and sons and daughters of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and daughters of the soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico, that the attention of congress was particularly called to the precedent that was being established and the very large number who would soon make application as sons and daughters of all wars, and congress believed it was the part of wisdom to discontinue the practice, as congress would soon have all of its time taken up in the consideration and discussion of matters of this kind, and at the same time deemed it unwise legislation. Since the opinion of congress was so emphatically expressed the committee on pensions have adopted a rule, which is in the following language: "Bills proposing to pension sons or daughters of soldiers will not be entertained except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the proposed beneficiary has been idiotic, deformed or otherwise permanently helpless from a period antedating the age of sixteen years and then only in case of destitution. In such cases the rate allowed shall not exceed \$12 per month."

In view of the conditions heretofore set forth I am unable to hold out to you any likelihood of any favorable legislation on the line suggested.

Yours truly,

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER.

Upon the motion the report was accepted.

Mrs. GOODE, of Alabama. I rise to a question of personal privilege. I know it comes under new business—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you not hold it, then, until we reach new business?

Mrs. GOODE. I am explaining, Madam President General, if you please—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, if the congress will consent to it, we will now entertain something upon new business. We will have to suspend the order of business.

Mrs. GOODE. Madam President General, a number of the Daughters interested in this resolution find that they will not be able to be here after this morning, and therefore would like to have it come up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you will make a motion to suspend the regular order the Chair will present it. You must send it up in writing at once.

Mrs. GOODE. I move—may I make the motion first? I have a resolution—

Mrs. Winston addressed the Chair.

Mrs. O. S. HAMLIN. I would like to move that the order of business be suspended to allow the lady from Alabama to present her business.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to. So the order of business was suspended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you sent it up in writing? I am going to have this motion read to you because I do not believe you heard the motion. It is a very particular thing indeed to suspend the order of business, and the Chair desires to have you know it and to vote on it.

Mrs. WINSTON. I have a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If so, make your statement.

Mrs. WINSTON. Now, that we are in our own home, I move that the east gallery of this house be reserved for the Daughters of the American Revolution, the women who built this hall. [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. GREEVE. I second the motion.

Mrs. K. K. Henry, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Swift seconded the motion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. HOWARD. As chairman of the house committee I ask you to withdraw your acceptance of that vote for the present. If the side

gallery will not hold the alternates where shall they be seated next year, if the east gallery is reserved for the members of the society?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Was it not understood, Madam President, that when we voted for this hall the alternates should not have to go into the galleries, that they should be seated at the sides? [Applause.] I ask that question, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that is a very rose colored vision. She does not remember that.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would it not be proper for us to see something of the contract and specifications? I say this not to make a question, but to know a little more definitely in the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that she now calls for a meeting of the Continental Hall committee, the building committee, at this hour, twelve o'clock, in this place.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, our officers are crowded out of their seats by the public, and they have come a long distance in order to be here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair says in response to that, that in consideration of her affectionate care for the alternates, she desires them to be seated before our guests; she desires that the alternates shall have seats even if we cannot have the favor of the attendance of our guests.

Mrs. SWIFT. When the alternates are turned out of their seats and the guests will not give them up, what are the alternates going to do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recommend that the alternates be here exactly at the hour of meeting and go into their seats and keep them. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago. I want to say one word for the alternates. It is very hard for us in Chicago to get alternates for our delegates, because as this lady has remarked, they cannot get in. They come with their very best clothes on, the same as we do, and they want to look well, and they want to be properly placed, and they come in, and are crowded out. We have in our delegation this time one lady who is over seventy years old. She said to me, "I have not been able to get my seat in the gallery." It seems to me if there was a custodian there and the word "Alternates" on the banner, they would have some distinguished consideration, which up to this time they have failed to receive.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say before she desires to proceed, that she wishes the venerable lady, who has so much interest in this patriotic work that at the age of seventy years she has come to the congress, to come to the stage, and the Chair desires a committee to wait upon her and invite her to the stage. [Applause.] The chair appoints Mrs. Walker, of Chicago, to the honorable office of bringing in that venerable Daughter.

Mrs. WALKER. I made a mistake in her age. She is 85.

(The lady referred to was escorted to the platform.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is a lady far past three score years and ten, who comes to our meeting. Is it not a beautiful sight to see such patriotism in advanced years? Let us hope to emulate it. [Applause.] We cannot do her too much honor.

Mrs. SWIFT. I have an alternate of the same age.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Bring her up.

Mrs. SWIFT. I told her to go home to California.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY, of Pennsylvania. I would like to say, Madam President General, that the alternates suffer from this disadvantage. Ladies not members of the organization come in the morning and bring their luncheon and take the front seats in the galleries in the noon recess, and when the alternates come in the afternoon there is not a seat for them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, there is something good about that, too; if they cannot be members they want to see how the members do. [Applause and laughter.]

This motion has been passed in regard to the seating of the delegates, and the Chair announced to you on Thursday, I think it was, and you passed the motion, that these seats should be held one hour after the session began for the alternates in the galleries. If they do not come within one hour they should not complain. They should remember the vicissitudes and tribulations of their Revolutionary ancestors.

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. Why can't the seats for the alternates, either one row or two rows, whichever is designed for them, be roped off at the end the same as the seats for the invited guests; and let the alternates before they pass that rope show their badge, as we have to show our badge to come on the floor; would not that prevent people who are not alternates from occupying the seats to the exclusion of the alternates?

Mrs. PECK. I am very sorry for the alternates that have not been happily seated, but I want to speak a word for the Daughters generally, the members of our society who have come here to attend the congress. We have said to the Daughters throughout the country, "Come to our congress and you will receive a welcome in our hall." Many of these Daughters have contributed to the building of this hall, and it is their hall as it is ours. So if they are here and are not delegates, or alternates, they are here in response to the invitation we have given them when we asked for their money for the building of the hall.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. There are many members here who give their badges to persons not members, and those persons come in by reason of the badges given them and take seats in the galleries.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to hear of any surrender of the sacred right of the privilege of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, and the Chair regrets to say she does not know how to correct the abuse.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You know it is an abuse, and you know that it is done.

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. I move that my motion tabled Thursday evening be taken off the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have reports before us before that. The Chair will listen to the reports of the committee on recommendations of national officers. Is the chairman present?

Mrs. THOM. The report was made by the chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that we did not receive the report last night.

Mrs. MURPHY. Are we now on new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now waiting to listen to the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers.

Mrs. MURPHY. How soon shall we get to new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will in three minutes.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Was it not accepted last night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands from the secretary general and from the reader and from the parliamentarian that we did not accept it. The Chair thinks this is good authority.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. We voted "aye" for it last night.

(Several members. "Yes, we did.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who is the chairman of that committee? The Chair thinks she will let you hear it again anyway. Who is the chairman of that committee?

(Several members. "Mrs. Jewett.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Day, of Tennessee.

Mrs. DAY. I move to take from the table my motion of Thursday afternoon relating to the admission of members of the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A DELEGATE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your motion.

Mrs. DAY. The motion was that this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress and allow article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand as ordered by the Twelfth Congress and be literally construed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to take this from the table is made and seconded.

A DELEGATE. We did not hear it.

READER. It is impossible for me to make every one hear because there is so much noise.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to be as brief as possible but respectfully ask your earnest consideration of this question. The latter clause of article VIII, section 4, of the constitution was passed upon and made a law by the Twelfth Continental Congress. The words are simple

and express exactly what I meant them to do, to admit to this society upon reaching eligible age any ex-members of the Children of the American Revolution without initiation fee. The board has amended this law. Is the board an administrative body to carry out the orderings of the congress, or has it the legal right to make amendments to the constitution? My motion was that this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress and allow article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand as ordered, and be literally construed.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As I moved to lay it on the table, I want to state the understanding was that these Children who ask to be admitted had not paid their dues for several years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair stated in the beginning that a motion to take from the table was not debateable.

Mrs. MURPHY. Am I debating, or not, if I say that the question is not as to whether the inherent proposition in that motion is desirable or whether the board had the right to amend or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to take this from the table.

(Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor will say "aye."

(The "ayes" responded.)

Mrs. DAY. May I say a word, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am afraid that you cannot say a word.

Mrs. ROOME. I would like to know what it was—

Mrs. GRUNSKY. Madam President General, does it not take a two-thirds vote to take anything off the table?

Mrs. ROOME. We would like to know whether it is simply that Children of the American Revolution in good standing shall be accepted without paying any initiation fee, or whether it is to take in Children of the American Revolution who are not in good standing, because it is a different proposition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests Mrs. Roome to come to the top step of the platform and ask those questions, so every one can hear them.

Mrs. AMMON. This is very important. During this discussion will you not make a special request—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be glad to do anything she can, but she cannot hear you. It is not your fault, the Chair recognizes that.

Mrs. ROOME. I have been requested to state from the platform the questions. We desire to know what is the amendment that it has been said has been offered by the Board of Management, was made by the Board of Management. We do not know of any amendment. The second question is, does this motion, or does this vote, propose to admit Children of the American Revolution in good standing without paying initiation fee, or does it provide to admit any child of the American Revolution whether he is in good standing or not; because we do not wish to admit Children of the American Revolution who are not in

good standing, even though they should be willing to pay initiation fee?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information. Can we pass a law contrary to the constitution, which requires members to pay an initiation fee of \$3 when they arrive at a suitable age, which qualifies them for admission into the Daughters of the American Revolution? Our Children of the American Revolution do not pay but twenty-five or fifty cents. Can they come in with less money under any act except a constitutional act?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the maker of this motion to answer, if she feels so disposed. She should be able to answer any and every question.

Mrs. DAY. At the eleventh hour I offered this to the Twelfth Continental Congress. This was offered, and it was numerously signed by such members as Mrs. Weed, Miss Desha, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Morgan, and other members equally discreet and thoughtful, with the purposes of the organization close at heart. It came up for consideration. I was allowed to state my reasons for it, which I did fully. It was discussed somewhat. Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts, the silver tongued state regent, spoke to it. There was no question of when they were members, where they had been members, or how long; there was no time limit, and the congress passed the resolution without a dissenting voice. The congress ordered it, and it became a law; was printed and incorporated in our constitution and sent broadcast to every chapter in the Union for its law and guidance.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Did it pass as an amendment?

Mrs. DAY. It became a part of the constitution by the ordering of the Twelfth Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you to read your resolution, and read the part of the constitution to which you refer.

Mrs. DAY. I left that in the hands of—I don't know whom, up here Thursday, and I was going to say that when we attempted to act under this ruling the board sent us a typewritten amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you that amendment with you?

Mrs. DAY. I left it with Miss Richards, the reader.

READER. I handed it to the secretary.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. A point of order, Madam President. If this amendment, of which this member speaks, has already been accepted, how can we discuss this matter until another amendment has been put in and the time come for the question?

Mrs. DAY. I say, if it is a bad law and you are not willing to accept these members at \$1, at the proper time and place amend the constitution. But has the board a right to amend it, that is the question? Whether the board shall amend this, or whether it shall stay as printed, and allow us to work under it until the proper time and place to amend it; that is the question. It is a law now.

A DELEGATE. Please read the amendment.

Dr. McGEE. I want some information before we proceed with the debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Dr. McGEE. I voted to take this off the table because the motion was one making a very serious charge against the board, and I should like to know what that charge is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood will tell you about it.

A number of delegates rose and addressed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the action, upon which this amendment was made, for the benefit of the congress. The congress desires to be informed upon what they are voting.

Mrs. DAY. It was offered at the Eleventh Continental Congress, and passed upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not care when it was offered, I want to know what it is. The question is, when did the board make the amendment to which you refer?

Mrs. DAY. I have a letter, if you will allow me, it came with this; but the ruling I left here in the hands of the recording secretary. May I read this letter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your letter.

Mrs. Hamlin addressed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chaplain general asks for the floor.

Mrs. DAY. This letter is dated—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Permit the chaplain general to speak.

Mrs. HAMLIN. This is a question of misunderstanding. Your motion was, "Children in good and regular standing;" then when they came before the board and we found that they had not paid their dues for a number of years, it was a question of whether they were in good and regular standing in the Children of the Revolution. I am a member of that body; I am the chaplain general. It was voted that they were not in good and regular standing, and could not be admitted. The same ruling was made by the board, and therefore, being on the board at the time, I understood that was the only thing about it; we simply ruled what was good and regular standing, and did not presume to make an amendment to our constitution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does that answer your question?

Dr. McGEE. No, I want to know what the amendment was, and when it was made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will allow the lady to read it.

READER. The letter is from Mrs. Geer to Mrs. Day, and is as follows:

"As the treasurer of the Children of the American Revolution was not able to furnish us with a certificate showing that Miss 'So-and-So' was in good and regular standing in the Children of the American Revolution, it will be necessary for her either to pay all back dues to the Children of the American Revolution, so that the national treasurer of that society will be able to give the required certificate, or pay the

initiation fee of one dollar to the treasurer general, Daughters of the American Revolution, in order that Miss _____ may be elected as any other applicant. * * * * * May we beg that you will correspond, in future, with the treasurer general on all matters relating to the finances of the society, as it causes often great confusion and unnecessary correspondence when sent to this department. We transmit you herewith a copy of the action passed by the National Board of Management, February 2d."

Mrs. SWIFT. A question of information, are the "Children of the American Revolution" auxiliary to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The PRESIDENT GENERAL. They were founded by a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, and they are considered an auxiliary, although it is not so stated, I believe. There is no question but what they are an auxiliary society.

Mrs. DAY. May I read my amendment?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will it be read as passed by this board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are looking for it; they do not know where it is.

Mrs. ROOME. I will call the attention of the Continental Congress to part of the last paragraph of section 4. It says: "Unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution." I think it is a misunderstanding in the minds of many, that the word "accepted" in that connection means that she has entered, been accepted at the beginning and entered the Society of the Children of the American Revolution; but that is not the actual meaning of the word "accepted." It is usual and it is the general acceptance of that word "accepted," if a person is an accepted member of any society, it means that that person is in good standing, ("That's right") that is what it means.

It does not mean simply that they have entered the society; and, therefore, when we passed that amendment to the constitution, we meant to say, and did say, unless she was an accepted member of the Children of the American Revolution she was not entitled to the privilege. (Cries of "Good.")

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE, of Georgia. My reading of section 4, article VIII, does not lead me to infer that this association says that Children of the American Revolution who are not in good standing shall not be eligible to membership here. My interpretation of this is that we grant a special privilege to the Children of the American Revolution who are in good standing to enter our association without paying the usual initiation fee of one dollar. That is all I understand by it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that Mrs. Day of Tennessee is not arguing that point especially; I think she is arguing that the National Board has made an amendment. Have you made an amendment.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I am still asking for information. As I said,

my interpretation of that clause is that it is simply granting a special privilege to the Children of the American Revolution, and if that is all, Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. My attention is much distracted by the interesting conversation on the stage.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that those ladies on the stage be requested to sit down here where they belong.

Mrs. HENRY. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Except the guests and the necessary officers and the President General-elect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes, I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the feeling of the house that they are disturbed by the conversation on the stage. The chair sympathizes with those ladies, and will say that she herself is annoyed by the constant buzz from the stage.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It has been decided by this body on several occasions that the society does not desire that members of the board, and others who do not rightfully belong on the stage, should be there; their place is in this body, and a motion was carried that they must sit in this body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What the lady says is to the point, but I regret to say it is out of order.

Mrs. WALKER of Chicago. I do not know that it is necessary for me to say anything in support of this. I believe the word is misapplied and misused; they have not amended the constitution. It has been well explained by the lady who stands before us as chaplain general of the society.

Mrs. DAY. I have not been allowed to make myself heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The board has no power to make amendments, and I assure you that there is no more careful body in the world than those national officers and those ex-officio officers, the state regents. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. As a member of the board, I would like if the board stands accused, to have it vindicated. If this lady can show the enclosure in that letter she received, we will know then what the board has done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as we have an opportunity we will be glad to have the letter read.

READER. I have read the letter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, where is the other?

Mrs. DAY. The other matter is in the hands of the recording secretary.

READER. The statement of the recording secretary is that she remembers that Mrs. Day made a statement last night but there was no paper of any kind turned in. So when I came to that part of the proceedings in the report, I merely had to state what I had in my

notes, namely the fact of the report being made, and the protest being made against the ruling of the board, and the report was tabled. This is the record of the secretary. I, as official reader, will say the papers were not handed to me. I remember perfectly well that the first part was handed to me and was in blue typewriting, and I read it and handed it back to the lady, and had no more of the record handed to me, and she read a statement, as I remember it, and she retired with the papers in her hand. I am very sorry, I cannot find it for you. But the resolution is here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires the accepted minutes of the National Board of Management of the date about which Mrs. Day speaks be sent for; she requests the treasurer general to attend to that.

MISS FORSYTH. I am the state director of the Children of the American Revolution for the state of New York. As such I listened with great interest to the explanation given of the difficulties under which our sister from Tennessee was laboring. I understood from what she said that the sole trouble was in case of members of the Children of the American Revolution that had not paid their dues, and who consequently were not strictly, technically speaking, members of the Children of the American Revolution at all. It is, of course, a natural thing that children should be careless.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Madam President General, a question of order. Is this a pink tea or business meeting?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to partake of the nature of both.

MISS FORSYTH. I have no desire to do anything except to pour a little oil on the situation, and explain. It is not whether the Children whose dues have been paid can belong, that has been settled; it is only a question of Children of the American Revolution, who have not paid their dues, being regarded, or not regarded, as members of that society, and consequently eligible to membership in this society. It rejoiced my heart when that amendment was made, and I think there is no difficulty excepting as to what it means to be a member of the Children of the American Revolution. It means they have paid their dues, or some one has paid it for them.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Point of order. I thought this matter belonged to the Children of the American Revolution, and not to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

READER. The motion before you that has been taken off the table is as follows:

"That this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress and let article VIII, section 4, of the constitution stand as ordered, and be literally construed."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would it be in order to ask you what would be the result if we sustained it?

READER. Article VIII of section 4 of the constitution is as follows: The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues

for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local chapter, unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. DAY. Unless she *has* been an accepted member.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to call the attention of the congress to the fact that we have been discussing separate and distinct things, and I think if we separate them one from another, we will get on faster. We heard—although it seemed not to be in the motion just read—that the board had amended the constitution. That is why I moved to take it off the table, because that is a very serious charge to make. That is the first point. If the board has amended the constitution we will know it surely, because we have the printed constitution before us. An amendment means a change in the wording of the constitution, and we have the constitution before us and can tell whether its wording has been changed. What I want to know is this. This constitution is, so far as I can discover, the same so far as this clause is concerned, that was printed immediately after the Twelfth Continental Congress. Therefore, I cannot see how the board has amended the constitution, and if it has, what force it would have, since it is not printed there. Therefore, I think this statement that the board has amended the constitution is misleading, and should therefore be withdrawn. [Applause.]

I think every one will agree on that point, that no change has been made in the wording of the constitution. It is printed the same as it was several years ago.

The second point is this. The board has been forced in cases which came before it to construe this clause of the constitution. Now, I have not been a member of the board for some time; therefore, I can speak with considerable freedom in the matter. The real question before us, putting aside this question of the board having amended the constitution, which, I think, I have shown to be erroneous—

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, you have not.

Dr. MCGEE. I want to know where the amendment is, then.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We want that paper produced that Mrs. Day spoke of. That is all we ask for.

Dr. MCGEE. A paper cannot amend the constitution. What I want to put before you is this. The board has *construed* the constitution, it has not amended it. [Applause.] Now, the question before you is this. Does this congress ratify that construction of the constitution? And in that connection, if I may say a word on that point, which I think is the one really before us, since I have disposed of the amendment proposition, the question then before us is how this congress shall construe this clause of the constitution. The clause says this:

"Unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution."

There is nothing in that to say whether that means that the member of the Children's Society must be at the time she applies for membership in the Daughters, a member of the Children. That is left rather uncertain. Now, the question is, shall this congress construe this constitution, and shall we construe this clause "Unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution" to mean that the child must have been at some time an accepted member of the Children, but may have dropped out or resigned, or may have been suspended for some reason or other other, whether such person shall be accepted without initiation fee, or whether we shall construe it to mean that the Child of the American Revolution must be in good standing at the time she applies for direct transfer to the Daughters? [Applause.] I have not attempted to debate the matter, but only to put it a little more clearly before the congress, in order that you may construe the constitution with knowledge of what is before us, and also to clear this charge from the National Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. If you will read on page 34 of the constitution, for general information, it says, that "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers are exempt from annual dues, and applicants who have been members of the Children of the American Revolution pay no initiation fee. "Have been" is used in your constitution on page 34. Does not that sustain what Mrs. Day is trying to get you to listen to?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks the lady from Pennsylvania misunderstands. The lady says, the National Board of Management has made an amendment. The National Board has not made an amendment.

Miss DESHA. I was chairman of the committee that prepared these amendments, the committee that prepared the constitution. The other members of the committee were Dr. McGee and Mrs. Weed. When we looked on the printed paper about this amendment, we found that it did not make good sense where it was put. We afterwards found in the proceedings of the congress that it was put into this clause. After some difference we went before the Board of Management and stated this was the place where the matter was to go, and the whole discussion as to what it meant, came up before the Board of Management when we three were present. The Board of Management that day said, "Put it in where it belongs, put it in as the congress passed it, put the information in the back part of the constitution, in 'general information,' exactly what has been said in the constitution." And if the question comes up afterwards, it was said, "some congress will have to settle it." I think the sentence, "Has been a member of the Children of the American Revolution" meant exactly what it said. I said, at the time, that it was almost like baptizing a person and taking that person into the church when she becomes grown, and that was my

feeling about it. I never would criticise the Board of Management, but I don't think that they had the right on the 5th of January, 1905, to put an interpretation on anything, that limited the Children by talking about their dues and "the Children of the American Revolution of good and regular standing." [Applause.] That does not come in under "has been," [applause] but it is in your power to interpret this.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, when we enter this society we pay an initiation fee and two dollars annual dues for the first year, and if, thereafter, any member is in arrears of dues for a certain length of time she is dropped from the rolls. If she wishes to reënter the society she is obliged to pay the arrears of dues. I care little for the interpretation of this clause, but I do care for the honor of this society, and I do say to you that it is not right, it is not right to us who are in good standing in the Daughters of the American Revolution, that we should take in any Children of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution who are not in good standing. You say that the Daughters should not take action, but it is not the Daughters. We have received the report of the Children of the American Revolution, and we have received the reports of the officers, and especially of the treasurer of the Children of the American Revolution. It is they who declare to you that these members are not in good and regular standing, and should they be accorded a special privilege when they are not in good standing in their own society; should this society extend to them a privilege? We are glad to extend it to the members who are in good and regular standing, but a member is not a member if she has been dropped from the roll; she is not a member, no matter whether she has been or not; she is not a member, and simply to go on a technicality that she *has been*, if she is not a member of the Children of the American Revolution at the time she makes her application to the Daughters is not right; she ought certainly not to have the privilege of the Children of the American Revolution.

(Miss Williams, of Maryland, took the Chair.)

Mrs. WULBERN. Would it not be an injustice to the Children of the American Revolution who are in good and regular standing to admit those in the society upon the same terms who are not in good standing, would it not be an injustice to the Children who are in good and regular standing? [Applause.]

Mrs. DAY. Ladies, I am very sorry to have stirred up all this commotion. I would say personally that I am not interested in one single member of the Children of the American Revolution. I worked a great deal in it, I was a proud president of a little society of seventy-seven. They were patriotic and full of enthusiasm, and at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war I had five boys under age, but of good size who went into the war. [Applause.] Three of them came home with shoulder straps. They got their first patriotic training in this little

association. I saw the difficulty of proving the fact of whether or not they were in good standing after the board imposed the condition which, in my estimation, amounts to an amendment. Perhaps I was not happy in my selection of the phrase, but it was the fault of my lack of knowledge. I am not a parliamentarian, as you can see. But they imposed a condition regarding dues, and whether or not they were in good standing, and it amounted to an amendment. I have never sent but one paper on under this law, after this condition was imposed. I took that paper, which was the paper of a girl who is now of eligible age to join our society, whom I know resigned, paid up in 1898. I read that with my own eyes on the acceptance of her resignation—"resignation in good standing." In sending on the certificate (which I do not think under the law passed by the Twelfth Congress the board or anybody else has a right to demand) I asked to have this paper verified from the books of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Geer's letter there says that they could not verify it, or they did not take the pains to do it. The application was rejected because they knew the society, as a whole, had gone to pieces, and in most cases the members are in arrears, but in this one particular case referred to the young lady "resigned in good standing," in March, 1898. I tell you that to show you that it would be almost impossible to admit these Children at all under this rule and construction. And Mrs. Roome says those who *are* members of the Children of the American Revolution. My amendment to article VIII, section 4, was, "has been." Those who *have been* members. If they are members of the Children of the American Revolution, they are not eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The fact of their having been members of that younger association, and received its patriotic training is a guarantee that they will prove fine material for you to recruit from, to build up our ranks and finish Continental Hall. If that training in the younger organization has been what I think it is in most cases, and as a result they are anxious to enter our ranks, even if we lose a pitiful dollar in the beginning, we get good members and they pay their dues thereafter, and we get an infusion of new hearts and new blood in our work.

The point which I wished to convey when I read that was that we should admit those of eligible age, the ex-members of the Children of the American Revolution without an initiation fee—those who have been accepted members.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. WULBERN. A question of information. I wish to ask how a Daughter of the American Revolution who has resigned from our society and wishes to return should be admitted; does she have to pay up her back dues?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that such member would have to pay up her back dues, or else enter as a new member and pay her initiation fee.

Mrs. WULBERN. I do not understand that, please repeat it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that a member who is in arrears—

Mrs. WULBERN. No, a member who was in good and regular standing, but who resigned, if she wishes to come back, does she have to pay up her back dues?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that a member who resigns and wishes to become a member of the organization can either pay her back dues and keep the same number, or come in as a new member, paying her initiation fee.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to postpone further discussion on this question. Several delegates addressed the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia, who wishes to make a motion.

Mrs. WILLIS, of Connecticut. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

Mrs. WILLIS. I have three children who belong to the Children of the American Revolution, the youngest a year and a half old. If they resigned this year, can they come in without paying their dues when they are old enough?

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a question for the congress to decide.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I understand the mover of the original motion stated that she had received a communication from some national officer, and that communication cannot be produced—

READER. Yes, it can.

Mrs. DRAPER. Well, as there seems to be a great deal of difference of opinion in regard to it, I move to postpone further discussion of this motion until three o'clock this afternoon.

(Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.")

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to the motion?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I seconded that motion, but I withdraw it. The paper is there and so it can be read. The official reader will make an announcement.

READER. We have an answer here from Mrs. Geer, registrar general, written to Mrs. Day in February last, asking about the admission of a certain child. That has been read already. We also have Mrs. Day's main motion, which you voted about half an hour ago to take off the table, which we have been discussing, and which will be in order to vote upon. If you wish to hear the motion again, you may have it.

(Cries of "No, no.")

Mrs. MURPHY. Has the enclosure that was in Mrs. Day's motion ever been found?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. DRAPER. The paper has not been found. I don't think we can discuss this question intelligently until that paper has been found, and

I move to postpone further discussion until three o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of the motion will rise.

(A number of delegates arose.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is necessary to have a two-thirds vote to carry this motion.

READER. Ladies, you are not voting to take a recess, we are voting to postpone until three o'clock.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I simply have the honor of presenting a few more contributions to Continental Hall fund which have reached me within half an hour. Saratoga Chapter, Mrs. James Mingay, \$35; from Mrs. Bruce, Pennsylvania, through Mrs. Donald McLean, \$100. [Applause.] I would present a small contribution, but very precious to me, as it comes from a member of the New York City Chapter, who asked me not to give her name, but I give her \$5 with the utmost pleasure for the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. DAVIS. I hope you will listen to these. They are the last contributions that can go in and be counted for this congress. All that come in after this must be inserted later. I hope you will listen because this is positively the last appearance of the treasurer general. American Chapter, District of Columbia, \$10; Constitution chapter, \$75; Continental Chapter, \$85; Potomac Chapter, \$51; pledge of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, \$35; Dolly Madison Chapter, \$90; Denver Chapter, for Continental Hall fund, \$50; Mohegan Chapter, \$25, for New York state room; Mrs. L. O. Donaghue, \$5 from District of Columbia; George Clinton Chapter, \$10, through ways and means committee, Continental Hall fund; Miriam Danforth Chapter, \$90. [Applause.]

READER. There are a few more. \$5 from Mrs. Poe, for a brick or two. Bellefonte Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$50; Falls Church, Virginia, a member at large, Mrs. Louise H. Patterson, \$25.

Another interesting announcement. The manager of the Dutch Inn desires to state that already the profits from serving luncheon, which she is able to turn over, amounts to \$50. She hopes to be able to increase it to-day.

The president general-elect would like it stated that there will be a meeting of the board on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

There is a greeting here from the Sons of the Revolution at Annapolis which has been called for repeatedly.

"To the officers and delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It gives me very great pleasure to convey to you the sincere greetings of this society, and to express our high appreciation of your courteous message as received by us."

READER (continuing). Every member of this congress is invited to the reception this evening to meet the president general-elect.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I interrupt for a moment, merely to present another pledge for \$25, for the Continental Hall fund, from Mrs. Horace Dyer, of Vermont, to your president general.

Mrs. STERNBERG. \$100 from Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter for furnishing the president general's room.

READER. Another \$100, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, towards furnishing the room of the president general.

A telegram from the Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends congratulations to the congress now convened upon the election of Mrs. McLean as president general. [Applause.]

XENIA, O., 21 April, 1905.

Mrs. John A. Murphy,

Vice-President General, Ohio Delegation, Nat'l Cong., D. A. R.
Washington, D. C.

Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution extends congratulations to the National Congress now convened upon the election of Mrs. Donald McLean as president general.

Mrs. ASA C. MESSENGER, *Regent*.

PEPPERELL, MASS., *Via* EAST PEPPERELL, MASS., April 19.
Daughters American Revolution Convention,
Washington, D. C.

The congratulations of Prudence Wright Chapter in headquarters assembled to newly elected president general of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The regent of the Frederick Chapter wishes to announce an excursion to Mt. Vernon on May 20th. The proceeds of the excursion will go to the Continental Hall fund.

The John Paul Jones Chapter, Boston, cabled to Ambassador Porter in Paris, "Congratulations; we are deeply grateful for finding the alleged remains of John Paul Jones," to which cablegram came back the reply:

"Glad to receive a message from a chapter so loyal to Paul Jones."

Whereupon, on motion of Mrs. Lockwood, at 1.30 o'clock the society took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

Pending the arrival of the president general, the congress was called to order by the parliamentarian at 2.30 p. m.

READER. Pending the arrival of the president general, it is suggested that these official announcements be made now.

Contribution to Continental Hall fund from Mrs. Rebecca Chapman, \$5, through Miss Wakeman, of the Elizabeth Dryden Chapter. Al-

though small this really represents a good deal of self-denial on the part of the lady who has given it, as she has to sew for a living.

From Mrs. A. T. Robertson, of South Carolina, Continental Hall fund, \$10.

(Mrs. Park, vice-president general, took the chair.)

READER. Madam Chairman, from the Commodore Perry Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee, a letter thanking the Daughters all over the country for their prompt and generous contributions to the monument the Commodore Perry Chapter intend erecting over the grave of Patrick Henry's daughter in Elmwood cemetery, Memphis.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will now ask the official reader to read the motion which is the special order of business.

READER. To postpone to 3.30 the ensuing motion:

"That this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress, and allow article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand and be literally construed."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I really think, Madam Chairman, that that matter has not been well understood. I confess I didn't understand it, or the purport of it, until the recess this noon, and I would like to ask the question—

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask Mrs. McCartney to come forward and elucidate that question.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am afraid that is impossible.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If possible.

Mrs. DAY. A question of personal privilege. I beg to say that the ruling of the board, the paper in question when we took a recess, has been found, and could not the official reader read it to the congress?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask Mrs. McCartney to wait for one moment, until the reader reads that paper.

READER. May I say, as a matter of personal privilege, that this paper was handed in, probably by myself, last night to the congressional stenographer. My custom as official reader is to hand all printed matter to the stenographer, and all written motions to the recording secretary general.

It has been found in a safe place and where it belongs.

"Copy of action passed by the National Board of Management, February 7, 1905.

"As chairman of the committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to confer with a committee from the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to pass upon the requirements for membership of those coming from the Children's Society into the National Society, I have to report that the committee held a meeting, with all present save one member. Those present agreed unanimously that applicants for membership to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution who are not in good standing financially be required to pay all back dues to the

Children of the American Revolution, or pay the initiation fee of one dollar, before they can be admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The above action is recommended by your committee for your consideration."

The report was accepted by the board with its recommendation.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the construction of the constitution by the board. Now we will hear from Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, and I ask your respectful attention.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, and Daughters of the American Revolution, as I moved last night to lay the resolution of Mrs. Day upon the table, I wish to say that it was with, I see, a misunderstanding. Mrs. Day wishes an expression from this congress, that that point in the constitution shall be construed literally, that a member of the Children of the American Revolution, who has been a member of the Children of the American Revolution, if she has resigned, making herself included in the "has beens" and desires to return to the society, can come in as a Child of the American Revolution under the clause "without the payment of dues." Am I right, Mrs. Day? (Cries of "Yes.")

Mrs. DAY. Return—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Exactly. But if she has resigned, she is not a child, literally, of the American Revolution, but she *has* been a child of the American Revolution.

Mrs. DAY. That is exactly what I mean.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Exactly, that is what I concluded you meant. Now, she has been, but not because she resigned; but under this clause of the constitution, she could come in, I should think, very plainly, if it is not changed at that point. That should read "is" a child of the American Revolution; but she has been one, she has resigned. She has been one. And our constitution reads that one that has been in good standing can come in, without payment of dues. Now, Mrs. Day assures me that she would like this congress to have that stand. Now another point—

A DELEGATE. Without payment of initiation fee?

Mrs. DAY. Pardon me. There was no question of dues or standing when this became a law.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. May I ask a question of information?

Mrs. DAY. Not of me, but ask it where you can get the information.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I wanted to know if Mrs. Day's point was, should the Children of the Revolution come in on exactly the same basis as a Daughter of the American Revolution who is received by merely paying the initiation fee?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. If Mrs. Day would answer that we would be glad. Please come up. It is a very vital point.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please repeat the question?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I just ask this for information. Is it your point that the Children of the American Revolution who have resigned may be permitted to come back on the same grounds that a Daughter of the American Revolution, who has resigned, should come back, is that the point? Or should the Children of the American Revolution have one rule and the adults another?

Mrs. DAY. Madam State Regent of South Carolina, that is not my point. My point simply was that the Twelfth Continental Congress ordered this clause to article VIII, section 4, making it a law. We attempted to work under that law and the board ruled that they could not come in if they were delinquent. At the time this amendment was offered and when the conference accepted it there was no question of dues or standing, and my point is, simply, shall this law, that is a law, stand, and allow us to work under it literally, or shall the board have the privilege of construing it so as to destroy the meaning and the original intent of the article?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. They cannot do that, the board cannot construe the constitution against itself. That would be doing that. It distinctly says that a Child of the American Revolution who "has been" a member; it is a most unfortunate wording, and I think it should be a lesson as to how we should word our amendments, how we vote upon them. The vital point upon this is that in 1898 this person resigned her membership, as I understand it, in the Children of the American Revolution—seven years ago. She has been waiting. In 1905 she asked to come in, being of a suitable age, under that clause that she is a "has been." That is literally what it is, and I do not consider that Mrs. Day is asking to have that done. She is simply embarrassed, as I take it, in working under that, and she wanted to know if congress can construe it properly. Congress has to construe it properly until they amend it, and if you amend it by saying "And is a member in good standing," you will have it all right.

Mrs. DAY. Then she would be ineligible.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You have to work under that ruling until it is amended. Am I right?

Mrs. PUTNAM. I have an amendment to the constitution relating to that very question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I would like to state that an amendment covering this point has been sent to the Chair, but it will not be read at this point. However, this will settle it, so that in the future it will be distinctly understood.

Mrs. ROOME. Might it not be read at this point?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It could be read now, if there is no objection and if the house desires it.

READER. Mrs. Putnam, the proposed amendment is as follows:

"Unless the applicant is an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution in good and regular standing."

It is a change of two words, "has been" to "is," and the addition of the words, "in good and regular standing."

Mrs. GRUNSKY. A point of order, Madam Chairman. This is a discussion on a new subject when there is one motion before the house.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has no intention of allowing discussion on a new point.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE, of Georgia. I have come forward, Madam Chairman, to insist upon an amendment being offered just as it has been before I reached here. Now, I will say one word in favor of it, in seconding Mrs. Day's amendment, really. It is this. The question with us is can we afford to consider dues in comparison with a disregard of our constitution, and my desire was that an amendment be offered, and to be decided by the next congress, to settle this point, and that during the ensuing year we accept the constitution literally as it is; let the members come, if they desire to do so, for one year without those extra dues, that is such a small matter compared with disregarding our constitution. And so I come forward to suggest to those desiring a different interpretation that they appoint a committee to prepare an amendment satisfactory to them, as one has been offered.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Howard is recognized.

Mrs. HOWARD. May I ask the courtesy of this house for an officer of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Darwin?

There was no objection, and Mrs. Darwin came forward.

Mrs. DARWIN. [Applause.] Madam Chairman and ladies of the congress: I thank you very much for the courtesy given me in allowing me to speak.

It seemed to me in listening to the discussion that none of you have thought how unjust it would be to the Children of the American Revolution if you would put a premium upon their giving up the payment of dues into that society, in order to come into your society without the initiation fee. Of course the constitution, as it now stands, does say that anybody who "has been" a member of the Children of the American Revolution can be admitted under any condition without the payment of an initiation fee. But I hope that those who consider this matter further will also consider the injustice which is thereby done to the Children of the American Revolution, who are in good standing, who continue paying their dues, believing it is their duty to do so as long as they are members of the order. [Applause.]

Mrs. WULBERN. I would like to say that is exactly the point that I made this morning. That it is an injustice to the Children of the American Revolution in good standing to allow Children of the American Revolution, who are not in good standing, and owe back dues to their society to come into our society. [Applause.] And I wish to add another word—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Just one moment, Madam Chairman, in the way of correction. It has been said on this platform that the board construed

the constitution. Well, what in the world are we there for, if we do not sometimes come to a point where we have to make a decision? [Applause.] The decision might have been the other way; we might have construed that the constitution meant what has been contended for here, and you would have thought it was beautiful; but we felt we had no right to construe it that way. We did exactly what we thought was right, and labored for days over this thing. You have no idea how long we labored over this, and then came the instructions from the Children's Society that she was not in good standing.

Mrs. GRUNSKY, of California. I would like to suggest that when we have a constitution we must adhere to that constitution in the letter of the law. I would like to ask the parliamentarian to solve this question without further discussion. It occurs to me that this constitution says "has been;" it does not say "are," or "may be" "in good standing;" nothing but "has been," and that is English, and I would like to ask the parliamentarian to solve it and shut off debate entirely.

Mrs. ROOME. There is a point that has not been covered at all, and I am sorry to say it did not suggest itself to me, but has been spoken of to me by an officer of the Children of the American Revolution. There is another side. When a child in the Children of the American Revolution becomes eighteen years of age, she can no longer belong to the Children of the American Revolution. Now, you must consider, in framing any amendment, the necessity to cover this case. Whether you will admit those Children who have been Children of the American Revolution if they should not become Daughters immediately but should wait three or four or five or six years. That is the question. You must not forget that.

Mrs. GREEVE, of Ohio. I would just like to say that where a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution has died of inanition, as I have known them do, and not altogether by their own fault, but because it is hard to get a lady who will manage the affairs of the Children's chapter, it would be an injustice to those Children to bar them out because their chapter was not kept up. You know it is troublesome for a woman to take the time and give the attention necessary to keep up a chapter of these Children, and I know myself of one case where a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution died because of the lack of any one to direct its affairs. Now, are not those Children to be called members in good standing? It is true they have not paid their dues for a number of years, but simply because they have had no treasurer and no privileges of a society. I think they certainly should be entitled to be called Children in good standing, and I do not think the question of dues should come in at all. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I simply mean to ask the lady why they could not pay their dues as members at large.

Mrs. GREEVE. Without enjoying any privileges or advantages of the association? It wouldn't be fair.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. GRUNSKY. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Grunsky is recognized.

Mrs. GRUNSKY. My question was not answered. I ask that the parliamentarian tell us whether it makes any difference how much we discuss this. Is it not so that all this discussion is wasted? I would like an answer, if she is willing to give it.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. In the opinion of the parliamentarian we are wasting time. [Applause.] It is also my opinion that this part of the constitution we have been discussing can only be construed in one way, and that is that any child who has been an accepted member of the Children of the American Revolution is eligible. (Cries of "Good." Applause.) It can be changed of course but while we are acting under the constitution that must be the ruling.

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is called for.

A DELEGATE. What is the question?

Mrs. MURPHY. What are we voting on?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I ask the official reader to read you the motion upon which you are voting.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege.

READER. That this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress and allow article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand as ordered, and be literally construed.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of personal privilege. How long will that be operative under that ruling, and can we then amend?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be operative until it is amended.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Two years from now?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Until the next congress, as I understand it. The question is called for. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye."

A DELEGATE. What is the motion, what are we voting on?

The vote was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is carried.

Mrs. Cresap, of Maryland addressed the Chair; Miss Ritchie addressed the Chair; and Miss Williams, of Maryland, addressed the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Williams is recognized.

Miss WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS, Efforts have for many years been made to find the remains of John Paul Jones, the first admiral of the American navy; and

WHEREAS, Through the untiring efforts and patriotic interest of General Horace Porter, ex-president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the remains of the naval hero have at last been found; and

WHEREAS. It is the purpose of the government of the United States to bring the remains to this country for final interment;

Resolved, That the congratulations as well as the thanks of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution be extended to General Horace Porter for the successful consummation of his patriotic work; and

Resolved Further, That it is the sense of this National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that a fitting place for the interment of the said remains would be Annapolis, the seat of the naval school of the United States, where they could be deposited in the crypt of the new memorial chapel now erecting by the United States government upon the grounds of the said naval academy.

Miss WILLIAMS (continuing). Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, it seems scarcely possible that a more appropriate spot could be found for the body of John Paul Jones, the revered hero of the American navy, than the crypt of the beautiful memorial chapel, which has served as the last resting place for those whom this country wishes to honor for their distinguished services in the navy. It would be an inspiration to the hundreds of midshipmen being educated at the naval academy at Annapolis to become the future defenders of our flag on the seas.

Therefore, I move that our Franco-American committee take the proper and necessary steps to bring this action of our organization to the attention of the United States government, and to urge that Annapolis be the resting place of the first admiral of the American navy.

This motion is seconded by Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Bedle, Miss Desha, Mrs. Park, of Georgia, Mrs. Goode, of Alabama, Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, Mrs. Swift, of California, Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam Chairman, I would say, that I think Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, where the great naval academy is situated, is the proper place to inter the remains of John Paul Jones, who was a great patriot and very brave officer. We are very familiar with his deeds. You know what a name they gave him—"the black pirate." I think he was the first admiral of our navy, the first of a long line of admirals that has carried our flag to victory all over the seas. [Applause.] I think a more appropriate place could not be selected to deposit his remains than the crypt of the chapel at Annapolis. [Applause.]

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I regret that I cannot say "Maryland, My Maryland," for I am sure I would be as enthusiastic as my fellow member from Maryland, if I could, but Pennsylvania should have a voice in this matter, and the councils of Philadelphia have offered to build a mausoleum to place his remains in in Philadelphia, by the side of his fellow admirals in the navy, Perry, Bainbridge and Decatur, and

WHEREAS, The American navy had its origin in the city of Philadelphia, in Revolutionary times; and

WHEREAS, The commission of John Paul Jones as lieutenant in the American navy and his flag were received by him from the city of Philadelphia;

WHEREAS, The remains of John Paul Jones have been found in Paris;

WHEREAS, There is a sincere desire on the part of the patriotic Philadelphians to claim those remains in behalf of the city from which he went to fight the battles that materially aided in bringing about American independence; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Daughters of the American Revolution, that the United States government be and is hereby requested to designate the city of Philadelphia as the place for burial of the remains of John Paul Jones, the father of the American navy.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do I understand this is offered as a substitute?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. As an amendment or substitute, or whatever you may call it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. By whom is it seconded?

Miss HUEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I also second the motion.

Mrs. GOOLRICK, of Virginia. Madam Chairman and ladies of the congress, I have a resolution to read which I think will speak for itself.

WHEREAS, The body of John Paul Jones has been recently found in Paris through the patriotic work of Ambassador Horace L. Porter; and

WHEREAS, The only home he had in America was in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and his brother, William Paul, is buried there in St. George's church yard, I request that this congress will take immediate action in urging the proper authorities to consent that his body may find sepulchre in the National cemetery at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and that a vote of thanks be given to Admiral Porter for his patriotic and useful work, and that our president general do appoint a committee of ten to confer with the president and the secretary of the navy urging that necessary steps may be taken towards the burial of his remains in his first and only home in America.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will now state Mrs. McCartney's amendment.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to state that the mausoleum will be in Independence Square, showing the birthplace of the nation.

READER. "Resolved, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, that the United States government be, and is hereby, requested to designate the city of Philadelphia as the place for the burial of the remains of John Paul Jones, the father of the American navy."

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is the first amendment to the original motion of Miss Williams, of Maryland. This is the second amendment, offered by Mrs. Goolrick, of Virginia. I wish you to understand dis-

tinctly that we have an amendment to the motion and now we have a second amendment. Have you a second to the amendment?

Mrs. GOOLRICK. Yes; Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey, and the whole state of Virginia.

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is the amendment to the amendment. If you will give close attention, and will be just as quiet as possible, we can transact business, otherwise it is impossible.

READER. "I request that this congress will take immediate action in urging the proper authorities to consent that his body may find sepulchre in the National cemetery at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and that a vote of thanks be given to Ambassador Porter for his unselfish and patriotic work, and that our president appoint a committee of ten to confer with the president and secretary of the navy urging that necessary steps may be taken towards the burial of his remains in his first and only home in America."

Miss RITCHIE. I second the motion in regard to the burial of the remains of John Paul Jones at Annapolis, Maryland. Can we speak on that motion now?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You must speak to the second amendment. The second amendment has to be considered first. The Chair would like to state that just as rapidly as we dispose of the amendments, we return to the original motion, which is the motion made by Miss Williams, of Maryland, made last Tuesday; it has been pending since last Tuesday, and postponed until this hour for consideration. The other two amendments have been offered to-day.

Mrs. GOOLRICK. Excuse me, but my resolution was also read on Tuesday.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I beg your pardon, the amendment of the lady from Virginia was also read on Tuesday. It was moved to accept the original but not the amendment. But the amendment was read.

Miss RITCHIE. I move that we get rid of the amendments and get to the original question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask the official reader to state to you distinctly now the order in which you must vote upon these questions. I believe you understand it, but I fear there may be some one who does not understand it, and so I ask the official reader to state the situation.

READER. I have the three motions in my hand. I have the original motion, the substitute and the amendment to it. The amendment to the substitute must be voted on first.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to lay it on the table.

Seconded by Mrs. Merwin.

Several delegates seconded the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded to lay this matter on the table. That is not debatable.

Mrs. GOOLRICK. May I not have a chance to have my motion seconded?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been seconded by Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. FLETCHER, state regent of Florida. A parliamentary inquiry. Does not tabling an amendment take the whole question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It does. I would like to hear the ruling of the parliamentarian upon that question.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. To lay this question on the table at this point will carry the three motions to the table. You cannot lay an amendment on the table alone, the whole question as to the burying of John Paul Jones' remains will go on the table. [Great laughter.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question was called for.

The question was taken and the presiding officer announced that the "ayes" seemed to have it.

(Cries of "Division, division.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is called for. As there was some doubt about the way the question was carried, I will ask those in favor to rise and stand until they are counted. Do you desire the vote counted? The motion is undoubtedly carried.

And so the motion to lay the pending question on the table was agreed to.

Miss VINING, regent of the John Adams Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts. Madam Chairman, in the very earliest days, the very first thought of Continental Hall, I, as regent of the John Adams Chapter, pledged my support to Continental Hall. I told Mrs. Lindsay early in its life that I wished to speak for a central memorial window and the John Adams Chapter has long and faithfully worked for that object. It has one thousand dollars for a window which we now ask this congress to ratify. We have been promised by the president general that we should certainly have it. The John Adams Chapter has been second to none in Massachusetts in the matter of supporting the building of this hall. We have also given to every good object in the state, even given to the Colonial Dames, so that they could buy the Hancock house in Quincy, Massachusetts. That is a patriotic object. Now, I ask that I have my window for the John Adams Chapter.

I move that the request of the John Adams Chapter in Boston, Massachusetts, that they be given the privilege of placing in Continental Hall a memorial window in memory of President Adams be granted.

Miss HUEY. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I suggest to Miss Vining that this request be referred to the Continental Hall committee, that is in charge of all these requests, and that the congress cannot take action on it, as we have left all these matters in the hands of the Continental Hall committee, which committee is acquainted with all the details of the work, and I request Miss Vining to refer it to the Continental Hall committee, and turn it in on Monday.

Miss Johnston arose and was recognized by the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. New business is now being considered.

Miss JOHNSTON. I yield to Mrs. Davol, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. DAVOL. It seems to me very appropriate that this congress should suggest to the recording secretary general the thanks of this congress be extended to the "Real Daughter" who has sent \$5 to Continental Hall.

(No vote.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, this motion of Miss Vining will be referred to the Continental Hall committee.

(There was no objection.) It is so ordered.

The next speaker was Miss Johnston.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to present a motion, ladies and Daughters.

I move that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled request the national congress of the United States to order the removal of the remains of Major Pierre L'Enfant to the National cemetery at Arlington, where as one of the gallant French soldiers who fought and suffered for American independence he has perfect claim to be. This gifted man and excellent soldier was buried on a friend's farm in the environs of Washington. That estate has now passed into other hands. Congress voted last winter an appropriation to place a modest stone above him, but we learned that the right of way to this honored spot will not be allowed to the general public. Therefore, I move that the president general be requested to appoint a committee of three members of this body to present this matter to the 59th congress of the United States.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask the official reader once more to state the motion and we will dispose of it quickly.

The official reader here read the motion, as follows:

"I move that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled request the national congress of the United States to order the removal of the remains of Major Pierre Ichares L'Enfant to the National cemetery of Arlington, where as one of the gallant French soldiers who fought and suffered for American independence he has perfect claim. This gifted man and gallant soldier was buried on a friend's farm in the environs of Washington, which estate has passed into other hands. Congress voted an appropriation last session for a modest stone to be raised above him but we learn that the right of way to this honored spot will not be allowed to the general public. I move that the president general be requested to appoint a committee of three members of this body to present this matter to the 59th congress.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President General.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. HENRY. Before that vote is taken may I make a remark.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may.

Mrs. HENRY. It is extremely doubtful if they will allow permission to remove the remains, nor will they allow the monument to be placed there. They own the ground and everything on it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

Mrs. PECK. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam Chairman, I will only take a moment. A member of the Declaration of Independence Chapter wishes to give the first book under this regime. I asked the librarian if she would take it, and she said that she could not do so as yet. I will present it to you. It is a genealogy.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will take it and hold it till Monday.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I have been requested to read the following resolution, or rather motion:

WHEREAS, It is essential to the well being and preservation of our form of government that the children of our country shall be trained in the knowledge and practice of pure and noble citizenship; and

WHEREAS, This matter is not adequately provided for in the curriculum of the schools;

Resolved, That this congress hereby directs the appointment of a special committee by the president general to promote the introduction of what is called "the school city" into the schools of the United States.

Madam Chairman, may I speak to that motion?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may speak to your motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. Ladies, as we have spent a great deal of time in disposing of our dead heroes, will you kindly give me a few moments to speak of our living children? You will, many of you, naturally wonder and want to know what is meant by this thing called the "school city." I did not know very much about it myself until lately, but it has been explained to me in this way. It is a plan introduced in the schools, a system of teaching American citizenship to the children as well as the citizens, outside of their books. This end is obtained by making them absolutely citizens. It has been done in Philadelphia in a good many schools, and I do not know, but I believe also in New York city. The plan there is to introduce municipal government by creating the school into a city, and the different rooms in the school into wards of that city. Then the children are taught to elect, by some method, I do not exactly know how—not yet, I think, by ballot, but they are instructed to elect councilmen, to make the council of this little school city inside of the school. When that is done they then nominate somebody for the mayor of that city, and they elect a mayor. Furthermore, they have a court, and they then proceed to have also a system of police, and

they are then instructed how to apply this, and I believe that after a while they discipline offenders by having them arrested and brought before the courts and tried. These courts consist of children;—of boys in the schools, and I do not know but girls also. (Several members, "Yes, yes, girls too.")

Now, ladies, I cannot give you any actual experience of my own on this subject, but the question does commend itself to me as of actual importance quite equal to that of burying dead men. Madam Chairman, I wish to say one word more before Mrs. Avery, who has had lots of experience on this point shall follow me. I want to say that the reason this gentleman has come to Ohio to introduce this matter is because Ohio has already begun the same work in miniature by having small clubs called "Children of the Republic" throughout the state, and endeavoring to do the same thing, and these schools are taught in the same way by teaching the children what citizenship means, and teaching them to prize it and to practice it, and to become honest voters. That is what we want [applause]; and it is my firm conviction that what is called "ward rule" in our cities, which foreign governments predict will be the ruin of our Republic, can only be done away with by the regeneration of the individual, and that must be begun with the children. I hope that you will listen to Mrs. Avery.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. This was a motion:

"Resolved, That this congress hereby directs the appointment of a special committee, by the president general, to promote the introduction of what is called the school city into the schools of the United States."

PRESIDING OFFICER. I did not know, but as we had an educational committee, perhaps it had better be referred to this committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. No, this is a special committee. We do not wish this to be referred to any committee that has ever been appointed. What this asks for is that this may be referred to a special committee appointed by our incoming president general, to see after the school city system in the schools of the United States. That has not anything to do with any committee that has ever been appointed. It is a special committee.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second?

Mrs. AVERY. I have great pleasure in seconding this motion, first as an old teacher. I tried the matter in a limited way in my own school, for my own personal benefit, wishing to be relieved of the discipline of the school, and believing that the children could be taught to govern and discipline themselves. How far that could be carried in any community would be a question for the committee to decide, but anything that will teach our children self-government, that will teach it practically, not simply telling them what is in books, but that it is so, and then to go and do it, will help our children in patriotism. Self-government is patriotism. This is a government that is founded on the

people and the children are soon to be the citizens. Those of us who have been working as we have done in Ohio in the society called "The Children of the Republic," find that these little children of ten to twelve years of age, sometimes 100 in a club, can be taught to control themselves perfectly, to carry on business and understand the laws of their country, and what is meant by obeying those laws; and therefore, I hope that this resolution will be referred to a committee who can use their own judgment as to how far it can be carried on, and just what shall be done, and in the best way, but that something may be done to teach the principles of our government practically to the rising generation.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to second that motion, and just say one word. Those who have ever had anything to do with "The Junior Republic" know that they make their own laws, and they obey them. They do not try to break the laws they make themselves. I want to second this.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" have it, and it is carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Here is something else that is really good, and we can get through with it very quickly.

Among the records of the department are the old pension records which were printed a few years ago, which are now out of print. We bought one for the library, and had to give a big price for it, and since it has been investigated by the Sons of the American Revolution, and action was taken on this question in St. Louis, they found that in the old records, as they are now in manuscript in the charge of the government, in a wooden building, we not only have the records of every pensioner, but of all the children they had. Now, can you not see what that will be? If you can get congress to print these records, you will have the genealogy which we have been after so long, especially among the children and the wives, which we have never been able to get. Now, I do not want to take your time, but I want to say that the Sons offered this resolution in St. Louis, and I brought up a resolution to co-operate with them, to go before congress and merely ask to have those records printed. This is my resolution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fourteenth Continental Congress now in session approve the action of the Sons of the American Revolution at their congress in St. Louis on June 15th and 16th, 1904.

Second, that the legislative committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution co-operate with the committee of the Sons on "Publication of Pensions and Muster Rolls" in bringing this matter before the United States congress.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. HODGE. I second the motion.

Mrs. GRAY. I want to second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask the official reader to read the motion which has come to the desk, and I ask you to listen to it carefully.

READER. This is very brief. It is a motion from Mrs. Martha J. Prescott, of the Benjamin Prescott Chapter, of New York:

I move that greetings from the Fourteenth Continental Congress be sent to all "Real Daughters," through their respective chapters.

Miss FORSYTH. I second that motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will take a rising vote to this, if you like, just to relieve the tedium.

A rising vote was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now asks the reader to read the honorary state regents. The list has been omitted heretofore, and it will take but a minute or two.

READER. This is by instruction of Mrs. Tulloch. The honorary state regents are: For Missouri, Mrs. Geo. H. Shields; for New Hampshire, Mrs. J. W. Johnson; for Pennsylvania, Mrs. N. B. Hogg; for Rhode Island, Mrs. Amelia I. Knight; for Montana, Mrs. Walter Talant.

A DELEGATE. Mrs. Hogg has been vice-president general for years, and we have chosen her honorary vice-president general.

Mrs. TULLOCH. This name has been sent up to me as honorary.

Mrs. PEPPER. I move that these nominations be confirmed.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will hear the speakers as quickly as possible.

The official reader announced a number of additional contributions to Continental Hall fund.

The official reader announced that all the members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress were invited to the Ebbitt House this evening after the adjournment, to meet the president general-elect, Mrs. Donald McLean, and the chairman of pages, Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Clarke, of Alabama, is recognized.

Mrs. CLARKE. I move that this congress give expression to its opinion in regard to the proposed mortgage on Continental Hall.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak to that question, Madam Chairman; just one minute? As the president general is not in the house, I would move to postpone the consideration of that motion until the evening session.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is my understanding that the Continental Hall

committee have not advocated before this congress any such proposition. Why should we consider it?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Goode, of Alabama, is recognized.

Mrs. GOODE. Madam Chairman, I have been requested by our chaplain general to read the following resolution:

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in annual congress assembled, at the city of Washington, April 18, 1905, would re-affirm our unalterable devotion to the highest interests of our native land, believing that whatever attacks or mars its sacred institutions, are enemies to be driven out and destroyed; and,

WHEREAS, The disclosures made before the committee on privileges and elections of the United States senate, in regard to the methods and practices of the Mormon church, show that this organization is violating, through its leaders, the laws of the land, and showing also, that it is a treasonable organization, owing its highest allegiance to its own organization; and,

WHEREAS, This Mormon institution has been a blot and stain upon the good name of the United States for more than fifty years; therefore,

Resolved, That as daughters of patriots, we most earnestly call upon the national congress to pass such remedial legislation as will put a stop to polygamy and polygamous living, and political control of the Mormon hierarchy. And that this congress also urge the United States senate to vote to refuse Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, an apostle of this hierarchy and one of its highest officers, the right to continue as senator of the United States. And that we further urge an amendment to the federal constitution making polygamy under whatever guise or pretense a crime against the United States.

Therefore, I move that this resolution be endorsed by this Fourteenth Continental Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. GOODE, of Alabama.

(At this point the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the chair.)

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Allen, of Utah.

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam President general, I claim the right to second that motion, and I ask that it be carried by a rising vote; but first I want to say that I plead not on any ground but a patriotic ground, and I want to say this one thing, and you will know why I come here so earnest in this matter. I hoped that it might come before you. I did not know that it could. I shall go home feeling that my time has been well spent and my thoughts, the prayers of my chapter, are answered. I want to say, and I will say nothing that I infer, nothing that I do not know, that when an intelligent woman said to me not long ago, "Mrs.

Allen, will you tell me why it is the United States ask us to fight their battles; why do they not fight their own battles;" I did not think it a matter of religion, I did not think it a matter of politics, I thought it purely and simply a matter of disloyalty, and I pray that this may be carried by a rising vote. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Baird-Huey is recognized.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Mrs. Allen has spoken for Utah. I, a Pennsylvanian, pray you to pass this resolution. Pennsylvania has a Mormon bishop. It is divided into states, and there are missionaries going up and down our state. They stand at the doors of our churches and they distribute their literature to our scholars, as they come from Sunday school. The members of the Christian Endeavor Society get all its literature in the same way. They are making a house to house canvass in Philadelphia. They have places of worship, which are crowded. I speak for the east, and ask you to pass this resolution.

(At this point the president general left the chair, which was assumed by Mrs. Weed.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope this resolution will pass. If the United States has the power to put one man in jail for that offense in New Jersey, I would like to know why they have not the power to settle that question in Utah.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Bidwell, of California.

Mrs. BIDWELL. I want to second that motion. We have already in California many churches which have been established by the Mormons. We have in our town an organization teaching its doctrines, and we feel greatly the peril for our nation. It is going through many sections and it is permeating our state. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fletcher, of Florida.

Mrs. FLETCHER. I second this motion. The poison has crept in throughout the United States. The Mormon preachers have crept in for years and have been working particularly among the colored people.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Swift, of California.

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to say, Madam Chairman, that the National Council of Women, who had their session in Washington last week, endorsed this resolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I hold in my hand a note from the chaplain general, Mrs. Hamlin, asking me to speak one word in favor of her motion.

This is a matter that touches every home in our land. We have not only to regard the morals of our sons, our husbands and our daughters, but we have to look at it from another standpoint. Now this matter, as it stands to-day, is not a sectarian fight, because Mormonism is opposed to our government, and it is against our constitution. Therefore, we

only ask for the support of our constitution, and I too, would like to second this motion and ask for a rising vote in favor of it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the state regent of West Virginia.

Mrs. SPILMAN. As the state regent of West Virginia, I would like to ask that this be seconded, on behalf of Virginia's youngest daughter, West Virginia, who is suffering at the hands of these Mormons.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Shannon, of North Carolina.

Mrs. SHANNON. North Carolina wishes to second the motion.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. As we are so unanimous on this point, I move the previous question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question has been called for, which precludes debate. This calls for a two-thirds vote. All those in favor of the motion will rise and stand and be counted.

(The "ayes" rose.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. It seems to be quite practically unanimous. Will the house accept this motion, that debate be closed? I hear no objection. Then the question reverts to the original motion.

The official reader here again read the original resolution and motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. In accordance with the request of the state regent from Utah, as many as are in favor of the passage of this resolution will stand and be counted.

(The "ayes" rose.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" will be seated. Are there any "noes"? There are none, and the Chair declares that it is a unanimous vote.

Mrs. ALLEN. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

Mrs. ALLEN. I want to suggest in regard to this matter, that we eliminate the word "church" absolutely from it. It is not American; it is a hierarchy we are dealing with, and it is the overthrow of this government that they are after.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The chairman regrets to interrupt you, but she thinks that that would come under the reading of the minutes in the morning, the changing of the minutes in the morning. Mrs. Benedict, of Massachusetts, is recognized.

Mrs. BENEDICT. Madam Chairman and ladies of the congress, one of the youngest and smallest chapters from the grand old Bay state, the commonwealth of Massachusetts, took for its patron saint the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and proudly holds up the illustrious name of John Hancock. As the regent and representative of that chapter in this congress, I am here this afternoon to present to you, for your acceptance, a relic of Revolutionary times. This wonderful piece of needlework was captured from the house of a Tory, living in Boston, by a young officer in the Continental army, and presented by him to his fiancée. He fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the

broken-hearted maiden never married; but shortly before her death she gave this to a favorite niece, who for the sake of preservation had it framed. It has since remained in the family, until recently, when it was purchased by this small chapter and brought here for you. We did not know what it was or represented, but when Lady Henry Somerset was in this country, it was shown to her, and after admiring its beauty and the wonderful skill with which this needlework was done, the beautiful colors of which have not yet faded, she said: "Oh, that evidently represents a scene at the marriage of Charles I. of England." And so, on behalf of the John Hancock Chapter, I present this little picture to you, hoping that it may be deemed worthy of acceptance and to be hung in the Memorial Continental Hall.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We have before us this beautiful and valuable gift of John Hancock Chapter.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept it with thanks.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I move to accept it.

Mrs. BROWN. I second the motion.

(The motion was seconded by a number of other members.)

Mrs. CRESAP. I move that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to the John Hancock Chapter for this gift.

The motion was seconded by Miss Massey.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BEDLE, of New Jersey. Madam President General and Daughters of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I am very happy, as a member of the relics committee, to accept this picture in the name of the committee.

Mrs. Ross, of Georgia. Madam Chairman, the Twelfth Continental Congress appointed a committee to look into the subject of the obverse and reverse faces of the great seal of the United States. Mrs. Kinney was appointed chairman. Mrs. Swift was appointed on this committee. Miss Bachelder, of New Jersey, was then here. They have investigated that, and have presented from the Georgia state conference a memorial to the congress of the United States for the purpose of asking them to cut a die of the reverse face of the great seal, because it never has been done, although the United States congress has several times required it to be done, it has been left undone. And the state of Georgia considered in their conference that it was the most important relic of our national regalia, and that it was at present relegated to oblivion, and that we wished to have it brought up and have the die cut. For that purpose this thing was brought up and the memorial is now before congress. But I wish to say that I have at present in my possession the only large painting of the two faces of the seal that is now in existence in the world, and I wish to present it to the Continental Memorial Hall, to be placed in the museum; and whenever the wall is ready for the picture, the picture will be ready for the wall. It is now in my possession, ready to come. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, what will you do with this gift?

MISS FORSYTH. I move that this congress express its gratitude to the mover of the resolution just offered.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded to accept this picture with the expression of gratitude of the congress to the donor for her gift. All those in favor will stand.

The "ayes" rose.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It seems to be unanimously carried.

READER. Mrs. Tulloch wishes an additional announcement made of an honorary state regent, for your confirmation. Mrs. Katharine L. Eagan has been elected honorary state regent of Florida.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I move the confirmation of this election.

Mrs. PEPPER. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Barrow, of Arkansas.

Mrs. BARROW. Madam Chairman and ladies, the first census of the United States, that of 1790, has become quite faded, and as it contains the names of heads of families of almost all the early settlers, the number of their children and the names of the children, it has been suggested by some of the Daughters that it might be a wise thing to have that reprinted, and I offer this resolution:

I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution petition the congress of the United States to reprint the first census, issued in 1790.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. PRINCE. Madam Chairman, five or six years ago, I introduced that resolution and the congress acted upon it. A year ago I spent several days in the office of the bureau of the census getting information in regard to that very matter, and the chief clerk gave me a good many papers. He showed me all the records, and he informed me that now the different states could have their census printed and given to them on the payment, I think, of \$200. And he told me that a number of the different states had already had their own census printed. That was a pet project of mine, and I brought it up six or seven years ago, and it was acted upon by the congress in this manner. A congressman from Ohio, Mr. Grosvenor, took some interest in it last year, and offered to assist me, but I found that his assistance was not necessary with congress, because it had already been attended to in that way by congress. I remember that he gave me some special data with respect to North Carolina, which I have, but it has been laid aside for a year, and my mind cannot recall it. I will assist in this matter in every way.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you wish to table this motion?

Mrs. PRINCE. I do not want to appear discourteous to the lady who

has spoken before me. I do not want to table it for that reason. I do not want to table it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understands you, you do not wish to table it.

Mrs. PRINCE. No, Madam, because I do not want to appear discourteous to the lady who has spoken before me. I do not know that it is necessary. You have already passed that. Mrs. Lockwood remembers all about it. My resolution read that the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution should pass a memorial asking congress to authorize the reprinting of the names of all the members of the first census, taken in 1790. They were all in the department of state until the department of interior was formed, and there are four or five states which are missing in the census of 1790 and the census of 1800. Rhode Island is missing. Also the census of the state of Virginia is missing; and for five other states the census is missing for 1800. My memorial read in this way—I cannot quite recollect now all the incidents about it, but I did say that the head of each family, and the name, residence and occupation should be published, and there was a good deal of discussion about it at the time and our congress passed it. But it has passed out of our hands now. Mrs. Lockwood seems to remember about it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Then, in the opinion of the Chair, the motion just offered is superfluous, inasmuch as the subject under consideration had been taken up previously and passed upon favorably.

Mrs. PRINCE. And then it has been passed upon by congress in that way, that upon the payment of \$200 any state can have its own census printed. They have to pay for the printing only; and they may receive so many copies of the census of 1790.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Then, Mrs. Barrow, in the face of these facts do you wish to withdraw your motion?

Mrs. BARROW. No, Madam Chairman. My motion was to petition the congress of the United States to reprint this census, and not that the states should be allowed to pay for the printing.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Then your motion is quite in order.

The reader here read the motion of Mrs. Barrow, as follows:

I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution petition the congress of the United States to reprint the first census, issued in 1790.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion of this motion?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Miss Ritchie, of Maryland.

Miss RITCHIE. I just want to say, in behalf of my chapter, that when the walls of Continental Hall are ready to receive photographs, I have the honor to present, in the name of my chapter, a photograph of the first governor of Maryland, Thomas Johnson, which will be ready to be hung. And also as a personal gift, in addition to a few other things.

a photograph of Francis Scott Key, who was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," as you all know, and who was born in Frederick county, my native county.

MISS FORSYTH. I move that the thanks of the congress be extended for these gifts.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, may I present to this congress from Mrs. Charles H. Pinney, of the Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Derby, Connecticut, \$50 as a thank offering.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is very glad to receive the thank offering.

Official Reader will make an announcement.

READER. This is from Mrs. Charles Young, of Michigan. It reads:

Madam Chairman and members of this congress; those of you who were present at the congress last year will surely remember the discussion we had in regard to the wearing of the insignia. I have noticed that several of the ladies are wearing it as a brooch or on the right side, or in various other places. Do you not think that we should obey the provision in the by-laws as to the wearing of the insignia. Article XIII reads, "*The insignia shall be carried only on the left breast.*" Mrs. Charles Young.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Miss Desha.

MISS DESHA. Madam Chairman, whereas one of the objects of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to encourage historic research, to publish its results, and to preserve documents, I move that the matter of the publication of some valuable records of Augusta county, Virginia, now in the custody of one of the officers of the state, be referred to the Board of Management, with power to act. Mary Desha.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Rosa.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have seen those records and I consider them invaluable. I second the motion.

(Miss Desha here again read the above motion.)

(At this point, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the Chair).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is there any idea of what it will cost to publish these records?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready to answer that question?

MISS DESHA. My motion is to refer it to the National Board to investigate and to decide whether to publish these records or not. I think that is the best way to settle this matter. We cannot do it now. I do not think it will cost more than \$500, as the entire amount for their publication.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is your question answered satisfactorily Mrs. Ballinger?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes, Madam.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, as gifts seem to be in order this evening, both great and small, South Carolina has a small token of esteem that she wishes to present to our president general, in her official capacity. There is an old saying "The better the day, the better the deed." Yesterday, in looking over some of the heraldic work of our artist, Mrs. A. I. Robinson, I came across a very beautifully prepared coat of arms, the Fairbanks coat of arms [applause], and it occurred to me that heraldry having been based upon valuable services rendered, South Carolina could not do better than to get this coat of arms and give it, as a parting gift, to our president general. [Applause.] The symbolism, Madam President General, and ladies of the congress, is this. The color of this coat of arms is silver. Silver signifies purity, gold generosity, blue truth and loyalty. [Applause.] What more could South Carolina add to that, in presenting this to our president general? And this visiting card from our state goes with it (indicating). We send with it our palmetto tree from the old, beloved state, so loyal to you, Madam President General. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Weed in the chair.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolution, this is but another pleasure added to me. This is a gift which I have not owned, and which I very highly appreciate; but still more highly appreciate the gentle and loving sentiment with which it was presented, and I wish to say that while the gift is good, the givers are better, [applause] and I am rejoiced to have the names of the South Carolina chapters, always my true and loving friends, with their beautiful state banner, and adorned with our beloved society's emblem. I thank the state of South Carolina and its eloquent regent. [Great applause.]

Miss HUEY. When will it be in order to present proposed amendments to the constitution?

(The president general resumes the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent, of New Mexico, Mrs. Prince.

Mrs. PRINCE. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I have brought with me to this congress a picture to present to Continental Memorial Hall, of the south side of the white house, taken a little over 60 years ago. If you will examine it, on examination you will find that the Potomac is very much nearer to the white house than it is now. The ground has been filled in since. I understand that there are two pictures of this sort in exist-

ence, one by a man named Bradley, an Englishman, and this, which was engraved and published in America. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. WEED. Mrs. Job Barnard, regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter, of the District of Columbia, wishes to present to the Memorial Continental Hall a rug designed and worked by her grandmother, Fanny Sinclair, who was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and the wife of a Revolutionary soldier.

- It was moved and seconded that the gift of Mrs. Barnard be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this gift be accepted. It was a present from the regent of the chapter, Mrs. Job Barnard, personally.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question.

Mrs. WEED. I said this morning that I would raise a question of personal privilege this afternoon. For reasons which you can all readily understand, I felt this morning that I should stand forever on my feet right at the foot of these steps and read these records, but I do not want to be one of those who throw a discord into the general note of harmony this last day of the session; and yet I feel that I am very loth to relinquish my point. I shall simply ask you, when the records of this congress are printed, to take the statement that appeared in the *Post* on Tuesday morning, to take the statement that was made by Mrs. Draper from the floor on Tuesday morning, and to take the record of the congress of 1902, and read from pages 905 to 915, and read the treasurer general's report, and I shall be very well content to rest my case upon your reading of the record. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Seconding Mrs. Weed's motion, may I also ask that they should read on page 797?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you make a motion?

Mrs. WEED. I made a request which I think the congress granted.

Mrs. DRAPER. Seconding Mrs. Weed's request, may I ask—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has granted it.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that the thanks of the congress be extended to Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico, for her gift of the photograph of the white house.

Mrs. HODGE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the gift of Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico, be received with thanks.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I think that we should have these gifts marked and inscribed so we may know just what they are. I see nothing of the sort about that picture of Mrs. Prince. It might not be known

unless we had something stating what it means; and also the gift from the state of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, with the concurrence of the house, will ask these ladies who have so generously made these gifts, to inscribe on their gifts just what they are, and also the names of the givers.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, I wish to make a motion to take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I must recognize Miss Forsyth.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General and ladies, I have something to say, at the request of the National Board of Management, merely a word of explanation. Last year I brought before you the responsibility of our endorsing the work that has this year been done with regard to that picture of Rodney's Ride, the ride that was taken just in time, while the Declaration was waiting for the signatures of the signers, which you have all seen, outside; but last year, through an inadvertence, it was stated that the whole proceeds were to go to Continental Hall. I am asked to say by the chairman of the board that it was half of the proceeds; so that in our minutes of last year, there may be no errors.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At the request of Mrs. Harris, the Chair is requested to substitute the word "hierarchy" in place of the word "church" in the resolution in regard to the Mormons. Is there any objection?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make an announcement. The state regent of Delaware has just had handed to her a request to announce to the congress and the Continental Hall committee that the state of Delaware desires the privilege of finishing and furnishing one of the \$500 rooms in Memorial Continental Hall. To-day we were receiving those propositions and the state regent of Delaware was not present. She desires now, on behalf of her state, to request this privilege. The Chair will say she thinks this congress controls Continental Hall and she allows you to vote on the question. Are there any objections?

Mrs. DAY. I move that the state of Delaware be privileged to finish and furnish such a room.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader has some notices for you.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I wish to ask a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. PARK. I wish to ask if the consideration of the amendments to be considered next year will be the first order of business this evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will be according to the hour when you adjourn.

READER. Mrs. Ross, of Georgia, who made a motion, will please send it up in writing.

The reader made a number of other announcements, of lost articles, etc.

READER. I have here a motion:

I move that the chairman of the souvenir committee call the attention of the house to the souvenir table, at the door of the hall, the proceeds from which will go to the Continental Hall fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say to you that there is a lady who has for many years devoted herself to the education of a family of children, the descendants of a sister of George Washington. There remains one of this family to be educated, a young man of the age of seventeen years. She desires to know if the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, will give her some help. This lady is Mrs. Scott, who will speak for herself.

Mrs. SCOTT. It is during a period of eight years, ladies, that I have taken an interest in these children. They are lineal descendants of Betty Washington Lewis. Two of the girls have been educated, and they are all self-supporting. Two of the little children have been educated by Christian people. They are being well brought up. I have omitted to say that one died in the Garfield hospital here. He was a cripple. I first met them, when I went on a visit to Virginia with my father and mother, ten year ago. The family had, through a series of unfortunate circumstances, been reduced to extreme poverty. With the assistance of Bishop Mackey Smith, Bishop Doane, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Donald McLean, and many others who have helped me, I have brought up these girls. Two of them are married. I do not know whether that comes in. At any rate, one is in a kindergarten. Now, one of the boys is at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and has nearly completed the first year. I do not wish to put the boy in the position of accepting charity; but in the past General Washington, Fielding Lewis, and all of his forebears, have served the country both in church and state, and what I ask is simply the completion of his technical education, for up to this time I have raised every cent to defray his support and education. I simply put the matter before you, ladies, hoping that some of you, perhaps all of you, will favor it. I should like a committee, even, appointed, for a very small amount will defray every expense of this boy. There are three years yet before the completion of his studies and his graduation. He is in the engineering course and wishes simply to get a practical education which will lead as quickly as possible to self-support.

I beg your pardon for taking so much of your time.

Mrs. TOOF. Will you please allow Commodore Perry Chapter, of

Memphis, Tennessee, to make a contribution of \$10 to the lady for the cause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Commodore Perry Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee desires to contribute \$10 to this object. Are there any others who desire to aid this lady in her work of love and charity?

Miss FORSYTH. I want to contribute \$5 from Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York.

Mrs. SCOTT. May I express my thanks to the Putnam Hill Chapter, which several years ago sent me \$40.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And to these, also?

Mrs. SCOTT. To these also; to all who are helping me. There was another lady who sent me a contribution from Ohio.

Mrs. ROBERTS. Mrs. Roberts, of the Rebecca Park Chapter, of Illinois, gives \$5.

Mrs. SCOTT. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does anybody else wish to help this cause?

Mrs. LEARY. Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, Washington, gives \$10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does anyone wish to help out? Now is your opportunity. The Chair thinks that it is a good and generous cause.

The Chair wishes to say that there has been a notice placed upon the table. A lady says, "May I have a few moments to present the greetings of the National Council of Women?" There is no name signed to it. The Chair is willing to receive the greeting. If the Chair hears no objection she will allow this.

READER. It is announced that the souvenir spoon at the door containing the head of a president general—in the bowl a reproduction of the head of our president general—is being sold for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund, and we hope that every lady before going home will be able to procure one of these.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As chairman of the souvenir committee, I would like to make an announcement that I have been holding up all the week because of other more important things. There are on the table in the hall many things for sale, and upon the sale of every article something accrues to the Continental Hall fund. There is the Red, White and Blue, and the poems written by the poetess of a chapter, and there is Rodney's Ride, the photograph of Rodney's Ride, and there are some very beautiful water colors, and there are, oh, dozens of different articles, I think, on sale in the corridor, and every purchase made of those articles helps Continental Hall fund, and I hope therefore everyone will find her way to buy some of these things that are on sale in the hall.

The Chair recognizes Mrs. Liggett, of Minnesota.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Madam President General, the reader said that the spoon contained a reproduction of the head of our president general. [Laughter.] I would like to have a reproduction of the head of our

president general. But I have something here which will prove equally attractive. You may have heard of the Buckeye Cook Book. This is the Daughters of the American Revolution issue with a picture of our beloved president general. It has been reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.00, and \$1 of the price of every book sold goes to Continental Hall. I wish to place this in the hands of the state regents, in order that they may do some work in their separate states. I make a motion to bring this before the house, so that all those who may wish to do so may endorse this as being the official edition.

READER. The Kentucky state regent wishes to report that the state of Kentucky will place as a memorial in the Continental Hall a bust of Governor Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no objection, and the thanks of the congress will be extended for this present.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Now, I move that the congress endorse the sale of this book as the official edition.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the National Congress endorse this enterprise.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. WINSTON. I would ask that my motion in regard to the galleries be put into effect at the session to-night.

It was moved and seconded that congress take a recess until 8 o'clock.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, at 5.30 o'clock p. m., the congress took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

The congress met at 8 p. m., the president general in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While the congress is being seated we will listen to the reading of Rodney's Ride.

READER. Ladies, you may know that in the lobby this photograph is for sale illustrating "Rodney's Ride," an interesting historical event. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and he had to take an eighty mile horse-back ride in order to get there to sign in time. You are probably familiar with that historical fact. This poem has been written on the subject which I am requested to read.

Miss Richard thereupon read "Rodney's Ride" as follows:

CÆSAR RODNEY'S RIDE.

George Alfred Townsend.

In that soft midland where the breezes bear
 The north and south on the genial air,
 Through the county of Kent, on affairs of state,
 Rode Cæsar Rodney, the delegate.

Burly and big, and bold and bluff,
 In his three-cornered hat and his suit of snuff.
 A foe to King George and the English state
 Was Cæsar Rodney, the delegate.

Into Dover village he rode apace,
 And his kinsfolk knew, from his anxious face,
 It was matter grave that had brought him there,
 To the counties three upon Delaware.

"Money and men we must have," he said,
 "Or the Congress fails and our cause is dead.
 Give us both and the King shall not work his will—
 We are men, since the blood of Bunker Hill!"

Comes a rider swift on a panting bay:
 "Hollo, Rodney, ho! you must save the day,
 For the Congress halts at a deed so great,
 And your vote alone may decide its fate!"

Answered Rodney then: "I will ride with speed;
 It is Liberty's stress; it is Freedom's need.
 When stands it?" "To-night. Not a moment spare,
 But ride like the wind, from the Delaware."

"Ho, saddle the black! I've but half a day,
 And the Congress sits eighty miles away;
 But I'll be in time, if God grants me grace,
 To shake my fist in King George's face."

He is up; he is off, and the black horse flies
 On the northward road ere the "Godspeed" dies.
 It is gallop and spur, as the leagues they clear,
 And the clustering mile-stones move arear.

It is two of the clock; and the fleet hoofs fling
 The Fieldsboro dust with a clang and cling.
 It is three; and he gallops with slack rein where
 The road winds down to the Delaware.

Four; and he spurs into New Castle town,
From his panting steed he gets him down.
"A fresh one, quick; not a moment's wait!"
And off speeds Rodney, the delegate.

It is five; and the beams of the western sun
Tinge the spires of Wilmington, gold and dun;
Six; and the dust of the Chester street
Flies back in a cloud from his courser's feet.

It is seven; the horse-boat, broad of beam,
At the Schuylkill ferry crawls over stream;
And at seven-fifteen by the Rittenhouse clock
He flings his rein to the tavern Jock.

The Congress is met; the debate's begun,
And liberty lags for the vote of one—
When into the hall, not a moment late,
Walks Cæsar Rodney, the delegate.

Not a moment late! and that half day's ride
Forwards the world with a mighty stride;
For the Act was passed, ere the midnight stroke
O'er the Quaker City its echoes woke.

At Tyranny's feet was the gauntlet flung;
"We are free!" all the bells through the colonies rung,
And the sons of the free may recall with pride
The day of Delegate Rodney's ride.

(Loud applause.)

READER. Ladies, to help the cause of Continental Hall buy the photograph illustrating the ride, fifty cents. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws to be acted upon at the Fifteenth Continental Congress are now in order. The Chair requests those amendments to be brought up.

Miss Baird-Huey addressed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Amendments to the constitution and by-laws to be offered at the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Amend article IX, section 1, of the constitution by inserting before the last clause, "*and it shall require a two-thirds vote to lay any proposed amendment on the table.*" Miss Harriet Baird-Huey, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Mrs. Belle M. Draper, Miss Floretta Vining, Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen, Mrs. E. B. Johnson, Mrs. D. M. Griffith, Mrs. Mabel Hatton Goode, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. Ellis S. Pepper.

READER. Proposed amendment to the constitution by Mrs. Putnam. Amend article VIII, section 4, so it will read, "*is*" instead of "*has* been," in the sixth line, section 4; and add after the word "Revolution" the words "*in good and regular standing.*" Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Missouri; Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden, state regent, Michigan; Mrs. Helen N. Joy, recording secretary Louisa St. Clair Chapter; Mrs. Charles Young, acting regent Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Lily F. W. Byrnes, regent Kate Aylesford Chapter, Hammonton, New Jersey; Rowena B. Brockway, regent Nehemiah Letts Chapter, Letts, Iowa; Mrs. Victor E. Bender, regent Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa; Mrs. W. D. Kearfott, regent Eagle Rock Chapter, New Jersey; Miss Addie Dietrich, registrar Continental Chapter, Plainfield, New Jersey; Cornelia M. B. Ralph, Oneida Chapter, New York; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Sarah B. Camp, Connecticut; Mary E. Law, Connecticut.

READER. Another proposed amendment to article I, of the by-laws. Amend by adding "*and no candidate for office shall have more than one nominating speech and two seconds,*" offered by Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of California; Miss Harriet Baird-Huey, Mrs. D. U. Fletcher, Mrs. William M. Liggett, Mrs. I. ———, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. Rosa B. Todd, Mrs. Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, Mrs. Clarendon Smith, Mrs. Mary V. Young, Mrs. Mary B. Kennell.

READER. A proposed amendment to the constitution, offered by Dr. McGee, to be acted on 1906. Amend article IV, section 1, at close of first paragraph: Strike out the words "and such other officers as shall be found necessary," and insert the word "*and*" before the words "one librarian general." Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. Ellen Straw Thompson, Mrs. Florence Hildredth Nesmith, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Miss Harriet Baird-Huey, Mrs. Belle M. Draper, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. Sarah Morris Ogden, Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, Mrs. M. C. Thornton, Mrs. Lizzie G. Gerry, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. H. Gould Jefferies, Mrs. Edgar A. Ross.

READER. Four proposed amendments have so far come up. But here is another, a proposed amendment, offered by Mrs. Roome.

"I move to amend article VIII, section 3, of the constitution by striking out the whole of section 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 3. *Any local chapter shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues of those members who belong to it for the fiscal year for which those dues are paid; and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to its treasurer, for its own use. Any local chapter may in its by-laws make provision for the collection of additional dues for its own use.*" Regent of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Endorsed by Thirteen Colonies Chap-

ter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Attest, Helen E. Magruder, recording secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to know if you wish to hear the arguments of the maker?

(Cries of "No, no.")

Mrs. Roome and Mrs. Ballinger addressed the Chair. Mrs. Ballinger was recognized.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that Mrs. Roome be permitted to make her argument.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved by Mrs. Ballinger, seconded by Mrs. Delafield, of Missouri, that the maker of this motion to amend the constitution be allowed to make her argument. Do you desire to discuss the motion?

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. ROOME. This amendment is offered for the purpose of making more equitable the provisions in regard to annual dues, as well as of more clearly defining the rights of the chapters concerning the same.

It is not the payment that creates the right to the dues; the payment results from the right, which is inherent. It is the same in essence as the right of a laborer to his hire, of a man to the fruits of his labor, of a person who works for another to a fair equivalent. It is a right that has existed from the very beginning of human society; it is what we call the right of equity or evenhanded action. Equity is defined by Blackstone, Wharton, Brande, as follows: "A system of jurisprudence administered in courts of equity, supplemental to law, properly so-called, and complemental of it,—the object of which is to supply the deficiencies of the courts of law, and render the administration of justice more complete, by affording relief where the courts of law, in consequence of imperfections in their machinery, of their too rigid adherence to peculiar forms, are incompetent to give it, or to give it with effect, whereby certain classes of rights become excluded from the benefit of their protection."

If the law is at variance with equity, it should, if possible be made to conform to it. The existing law in this case is at variance with equity, and I seek by this amendment to bring it into accord therewith. It is not well for a society to leave unchanged any law or statute which, by a mere technicality of the law, works an injustice. As I said last year: "There is no injustice so great as the injustice that is committed in the name of the law." Furthermore, "It is the letter of the law that killeth; the spirit of the law that maketh alive."

There is an implied contract between a chapter and its members, that, in consideration of certain benefits and privileges derived from membership, the chapter shall be entitled to use one-half of their annual dues. If then a person is not a member of a chapter for any por-

tion of any one fiscal year, and yet the chapter has the use of one-half of her dues for that year, she gets no return for her money.

Life membership fees and annual dues are not as a rule classed together in other societies, and ought not to be so classed in the Daughters of the American Revolution. The very term "life membership" shows that the money is relinquished absolutely on condition that the member shall pay no more dues for the term of her natural life. Annual dues, being only for one year at a time, are subject to changing conditions.

Suppose that a member of any chapter should go abroad, expecting to be gone six years, and for convenience should leave with the treasurer of the chapter her annual dues for those coming years; and should later conclude to return within one year; then suppose that she decides for reasons of her own to leave that chapter, and that she resigns from it within that first year prior to the commencement of the ensuing fiscal year. The chapter could under this clause in section 3, article VIII, "paid to them," refuse to give back to her or to the national treasury or to another chapter, if she should become a member of one within the first six months of the next ensuing fiscal year. the amount of the one-half dues for the ensuing five years, although she would not be a member of it for even a fraction of one moment of those five years.

I will suppose further that this member dies before the commencement of the second fiscal year of these six years; and that her only child, a daughter, should claim the remaining ten dollars, because it is part of her inheritance and because she needs it. Would you think that the chapter ought to withhold that money from her because it was "paid to it"?

Dues do not belong absolutely to a chapter, and especially not when they are paid long before the date that they are due in advance. When they are thus paid, they are in the nature of a deposit in the hands of the treasurer, in trust, to be paid by her as the agent of the member at the proper time; and like all such trust deposits, may be withdrawn by the owner any time before that period has been reached. If the member does not belong to that chapter, its treasurer cannot continue to be her agent.

If she become a member of another chapter, that chapter also is deprived of her half-dues for those five years, to which it is entitled equitably, whether paid to it or not; since the National Board cannot collect these half-dues already paid and cannot compel a member to pay a second time the same dues; and cannot, therefore, keep its contract to pay the half-dues to the chapter, because they have not been paid "direct" to the treasurer general, while the chapter which she has left, and to which she does not belong, enjoys the use of her money without giving her a fair equivalent or benefiting her in any way. It is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

I could multiply instances of what might occur, but hope that what I have said is sufficient to convince you of the advisability of making this change.

LILIAN PIKE ROOME,

Regent of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we another amendment? The Chair requests the vice-president general for Indiana, Mrs. Carey, to take the chair.

(At this point Mrs. Carey took the Chair.)

READER. Another proposed amendment to the constitution to article V, section 4, offered by Mrs. Jane S. Owen Keim, chapter regent, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Amend to read: "*During the week in which the 22d of February falls,*" instead of "*during the week in which the 19th of April falls.*" Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, acting state regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, regent of Susquehanna Chapter; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reeder, state regent; Mrs. Ruth Evelyn Rogers, regent Bellefonte Chapter; Mrs. Alma Seymour Sherman, regent Canadohta Chapter; Mrs. L. A. Scott, regent Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Susan Reigart Slaymaker, regent Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Susan D. Daragh, regent Fort McIntosh Chapter; Mrs. Elizabeth Wetherill Janeway Burgin, regent Germantown Chapter, Miss Virginia H. McCurdy, regent Gettysburg Chapter, Mrs. Kate E. Huff, regent Phoebe Bayard Chapter; Mrs. A. W. Cook, regent Brookville Chapter; Mrs. Annette J. Gorman, regent Dial Rock Chapter; Mrs. M. K. Hancock, regent Venango Chapter; Mrs. Robert Iredell, regent Liberty Bell Chapter; Mrs. Harriet P. Felton Peters, regent Delaware County Chapter; Mrs. John Vernon Bell, regent DuBois Chapter; Mrs. Annie J. Sidler, regent Sunbury Chapter; Mrs. Mary B. F. Leiper, regent Independence Hall Chapter; Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, regent Conrad Weiser Chapter; Miss Martha Mifflin, regent Witness Tree Chapter; Mrs. Mary G. Gilroy, regent Lebanon Chapter; Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, regent Berks County Chapter; Miss Caroline Pearson, regent Harrisburg Chapter; Mrs. Helen Gardner Morrison, regent McKean Chapter; Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, regent Philadelphia Chapter; Mrs. Charlotte M. Maurice, regent Tioga Chapter; Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, regent Pittsburgh Chapter; Mrs. Pauletta Guffey, recording secretary Pittsburg Chapter; Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, regent Valley Forge Chapter; Mrs. Minnie Ruch Borchers, regent Washington County Chapter; Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney, regent Wyoming Valley Chapter.

Dr. McGEE. A question of information?

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

Dr. McGEE. I wish to ask whether all these amendments are signed in accordance with the provision of the constitution, because if that has not been done the attention of the proposers should be called to it.

Some of them apparently only had one signer to them endorsed by ten members. I am asking whether they are properly signed, Madam Chairman; they were not read as if they were properly signed?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I wish to call attention then to the fact that each amendment must be signed by twelve members.

Mrs. ROOME. It is endorsed by Thirteen Colonies Chapter, and attested by the recording secretary.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is that satisfactory?

Dr. McGEE. I did not ask you of that one. I only called the attention of the Chair to the fact that all these proposed amendments should be properly signed before the close of this congress.

READER. What is the point—that I should read all the seconds?

Dr. McGEE. No, simply to look at them and see that they are properly signed.

READER. Must they have twelve names?

Dr. McGEE. Yes.

READER. This has twelve. The proposed amendment of Mrs. Keim—

Mrs. KEIM. I would like to answer that. The proposed amendment as to the date was approved by twenty-eight chapters and was signed also by the state conference in a body at Allentown, Pennsylvania, last fall, November 17, 1904.

READER. Dr. McGEE's proposed amendment was signed by twelve; the proposed amendment offered by Mrs. Putnam was not, but I have no doubt she can get them.

Mrs. AMMON. I signed the amendment of Mrs. Keim as regent of the chapter for the entire chapter, as they passed the resolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are any other amendments presented? Can we have the report of the lunch committee? Is the chairman in the house—Mrs. Merwin?

Mrs. LIPPITT. May I have recognition for a committee report?

PRESIDING OFFICER. As soon as Mrs. Merwin finishes.

Mrs. MERWIN. It gives me great pleasure to make this report because the lady has been very kind to us. A report was made to-day but it was not the official report. Miss Hogg agreed to give one eighth of the net proceeds of the lunch; she assumed all the responsibility, and there was no expense to us.

(Cries of "Louder, louder.")

I say that Miss Hogg, the lady that gave the luncheon, promised us one-eighth of the net proceeds. Instead of that she gave to the Continental Hall fund one-eighth of the gross receipts, and more than that, for she only took in \$108 and she gives us \$50. So I feel that a vote of thanks should be given to Miss Hogg, who gave the luncheon, and also to Mr. Maguire, one of the trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery, who loaned us thirty-six chairs. This is signed by Mrs. Hodgkins, regent of Lucy Holcombe Chapter; Mrs. Swormstedt, regent Columbia Chapter, and Mrs. Lyman, Manor House Chapter.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Would you like to hear this read again?

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to move—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please wait until this is read again?

Mrs. MERWIN. Miss Hogg agreed to give us one-eighth of the net receipts and she has given us one-eighth of the gross receipts for the Continental Hall fund. The amount is \$50. We wish to thank all the Daughters for their patronage and Mr. Maguire, one of the trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery, for the loan of thirty-six chairs.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I move we accept it with thanks.

MISS MILLER. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Lippitt was recognized.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. A question of information. May I ask when the report of the building committee will be given.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I am not prepared to say.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Will the Chair please seek the information?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will do so.

Mrs. Sternberg addressed the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lippitt has the floor.

Mrs. LIPPITT. [Great applause.] Madam Chairman and members of the Congress, April 20th, 1904, the Thirteenth Continental Congress passed the following resolution: That a committee be appointed to recommend to this society in what manner we can most usefully co-operate in restoring and beautifying that part of Jamestown Island owned by this society, and how we can best aid the Jamestown Exposition committee. Pursuant to this ordering by the congress, the president general appointed a committee, with Mrs. Benjamin Purcell as chairman. This should have been presented by her, but she has been detained by illness, and so I will do it for her.

REPORT OF THE JAMESTOWN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Jamestown memorial committee was held in Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, April 7, 1905, when certain plans were discussed. On the next day, Saturday, April 8th, by invitation of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the small representation of your committee there present and other guests visited the historic and hallowed grounds of old Jamestown. On the spot the matter was again considered; those familiar with the conditions were heard, and a unanimous opinion was reached. This opinion has since been accepted by the much larger membership of the committee present at this congress.

Your committee believes that this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution may, without just criticism, step outside its recognized limits of activity at this time, that it may place its name and memorial at this sacred spot—the cradle of our nation. The

indefatigable Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has done marvellous work at Jamestown; the United States government has taken part in the preserving of the island from the wash of the waters; other patriotic organizations have lent a hand. If this society cares to help, the following possibility is suggested for your consideration:

At present, as many of you know, there is no shelter at Jamestown, except the wooden shed on the wharf, and the custodian's cottage. The priceless relics found on the spot are crowded into cases in the temporary wooden building covering the sites of the three churches. Just east of the old tower and burial ground, and near the head of the wharf, is a vacant lot, upon which the association owning old Jamestown will gladly grant to our organization the right to build a small house, generally in character with the surroundings. This building, fireproofed, containing the museums, and conveniences for pilgrims to the spot, shall bear our insignia and appropriate inscription. The care of it when finished will be undertaken by the association. Plans have been drawn for your inspection and criticism by a United States engineer, Mr. Yonge, who, himself, has done more than any other to discover and preserve what is now to be seen. Unfortunately, these plans have not reached Washington. The building would be half-timbered, the first story stucco, the rest wood. The cost could be paid in three installments, permitting the final finishing in 1907.

Owing to the failure of these plans to reach the congress, your committee would suggest that these plans with specifications be submitted to the Board of Management, in conjunction with such committee as may be appointed for the coming year, and that the board be permitted to expend such sums, in three installments, as it may deem wise and proper for the building of this memorial of our national organization at Jamestown island.

(Signed)

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *Chairman pro tem.*,

LUCY BAILEY HENEGER,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

FRANCES A. M. TERRY,

M. L. STERNBERG,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY.

Mrs. LIPPITT (continuing). I move the adoption of the report of the Jamestown committee with its suggestion.

Miss MILLER. I take great pleasure, as representing the District of Columbia to endorse it and to second the motion.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. I would like to second the motion from the west.

Mrs. ESTEY. I also second this motion.

Mrs. TERRY. Having had some communication, correspondence and conversation with many members, it strikes me that the standard of

our society in Virginia and the membership would be greatly increased if this could be done for the state of Virginia.

MISS DESHA. Madam Chairman, I would like to second this because I am very glad to find that we are at last carrying out some of the objects of our society—the preservation and the marking of historical spots. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion on this subject? Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question, question.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WINSTON, of the District of Columbia. I move to amend the by-laws by adding as article XIV "*that the east gallery of Memorial Continental Hall shall be preserved for Daughters of the American Revolution on all patriotic occasions,*" and the following articles, three in number, shall be numbered accordingly.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is this signed by twelve members?

Mrs. WINSTON. It is signed by many members.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I would ask for a vote of thanks to Mrs. Merwin, of the Potomac Chapter, who has given a great deal of time and strength for the luncheon, given for the benefit of Memorial Continental Hall, which has been so successful.

Seconded by Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to include all the ladies who gave their services on this occasion.

Mrs. MERWIN. I second this motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard this motion and the amendment.

MISS BENNING. I would like to ask if this gallery be reserved for the Daughters of the American Revolution, where the alternates will sit. They have to come down and take the place of the delegates, and I would like to amend it by inserting the words "and alternates."

PRESIDING OFFICER. That question is not before us now. It is a by-law to be acted upon next year. There is a motion of Mrs. Sternberg before the house, and an amendment to that motion.

MISS BENNING. I thought it was to give the east gallery opposite the stage to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to the amendment? Mrs. Ballinger, will you give your amendment? Will you please send it up in writing?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes, there was a second.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Sternberg, is that included in your motion?

Mrs. STERNBERG. It was an amendment to my motion, yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment was to add the names of all the luncheon committee to the vote of thanks.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is now on the motion as amended,

that we give a vote of thanks to the Chair and all the ladies of this committee.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WEED. At the request of the treasurer general I rise to make a statement and a motion. The by-laws as they stood prior to the amendment just passed a few days ago were that delegates should be elected prior to February 1st. Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, offered an amendment that they might be elected as late as April 1st. At the suggestion of the vice-president general in charge of organization the change was made from April 1st to March 1st and it seems the treasurer has made us to understand that it is preferred to have it remain as it is without amendment, and congress, in endeavoring to do as she wished, amended it so that the delegates could be elected March 1st. I therefore move that we rescind our action on the amendment to the by-laws offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I second the motion.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I do not think that that is in order, Madam Chairman; I think that would come up in the next congress.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to rescind is in order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I do not understand that motion passed at all.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It passed the other day.

Mrs. DAVIS. Ladies, I felt at the time that the motion was entirely misunderstood by the congress, that is, that the desire of the treasurer general was entirely misunderstood by the congress. If you will remember, previous to the passage of this the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters asked what the treasurer general wished. During the month of March, from February 22nd to March 22nd of this present year, over \$11,000 in dues came in during that month to be credited to the chapters, to the states, to the individuals; and if the books had been in the hands of the credential committee it would have been an impossibility for the treasurer general to have kept up her work, and the utmost confusion would have occurred in the accounts of the office, and it would have been very detrimental to this congress. Now, ladies, I hope you will, in deference to the treasurer general, rescind this motion. It is due to yourselves as well as to me, and to the office, that it should be done. It will require extra clerical force, and then be almost an impossibility for your treasurer general to get the reports ready for the congress, to get the credentials ready, if this matter stands as it is. You have placed us in the very position that Mrs. Darwin, one of our previous treasurer generals, was in when she asked to have the end of the financial year changed from February 22nd to March 22nd. Her office was swamped, and ours will be now if this remains as it is.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion?

MISS MILLER. As I understand it, the question is whether we shall close the accounts the first of March.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The first of February.

MISS MILLER. I thought the motion was made to change it to the first of March.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

MISS MILLER. Does not that allow a month-and-a-half to settle up?

MRS. DAVIS. No, it does not leave a month and a half.

MRS. JOY, of Michigan. As maker of this amendment I should like to ask the treasurer general if we did not originally have the election before the first of February when we met the 22nd, and what happened then? We had all our credential committee reports. This will give us from the 1st of March until the 19th of April for the credential committee. In making that motion it was for the benefit of the chapters and the people who lived far away from here. It is very hard to tell in January just who will be able to come to the congress in April. That was my object in making the motion. I was agreeable to the amendment providing for the 1st of March.

MRS. DAVIS. Madam Chairman and ladies, I will answer that by saying that you are provided for in that matter, as, if it is an impossibility for the elected member to come, you have the privilege as the state regent or state vice-regent or chapter regent to appoint someone else, in case of sickness.

(Cries of "No, no, no.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. The reader will please read this.

READER. From the by-laws, page 22, relative to elections:

"A regent may be empowered by her chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation from illness or other cause after the 1st of February, from alternates duly elected for that purpose, on or before the 1st of February."

MRS. JOY. But they must be elected before the 1st of February. That is my point.

TREASURER GENERAL. It is hardly probable, ladies, that all your alternates and your delegates will be sick at once. [Laughter.] You can elect as many as you desire.

MISS MILLER. I dislike very much to express views at variance with those expressed by the treasurer general, but in my own chapter we have had some little difficulty in arranging that matter. To be sure, our delegates were all elected before the 1st of February, but in order to be ready to supply their places we had to elect two alternates for each delegate. In placing those alternates it has been impossible to give badges or seats to them all. There is provision only for three alternates, and it seems to me it produces confusion and embarrassment in not being able to have just the right number of alternates and those you are sure are going to attend. I am an advocate of having the date

March 1st. Of course I do not do the work, but I know how embarrassing it is.

Mrs. HONGE. Why cannot they take those that have the highest number of votes, that is, allow them to take the first vacancies?

Mrs. DAVIS. That is a question of representation; we cannot change that.

The question was taken and the Chair announced that she was in doubt as to the result of the vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you have the motion read again?

READER. I am instructed to state the case fully. The amendment as adopted a few days ago extended your time limit for electing your delegates from February 1st to March 1st. It is now proposed to rescind, which would put you back to February 1st. The motion before you is this:

"I move to rescind the action on the amendment to the by-laws offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan."

We are now voting to rescind and go back to February 1st.

Mrs. DAVIS. It is the wish of the treasurer general that you rescind this motion; I hope you will do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY. We understand the treasurer general to say that it will be impossible for her to arrange her accounts unless this is done?

Mrs. DAVIS. It will be almost impossible. Each year it becomes more and more difficult, as the society grows, and it is much harder when this change was made before, and it will further embarrass the office if this motion is not rescinded.

Mrs. TERRY. I was under the impression that this was the idea that had been conveyed all along, that when it was possible the change would be made, and that we should have the extension of time for the alternates.

Mrs. DAVIS. It was not the idea of the treasurer general's office; it was the idea of another office, not that of the treasurer general. I do believe the treasurer general knows more about that than some other office in the society. [Applause.]

The question was taken again.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" seem to have it; the "ayes" have it, and it is carried.

And so the motion was adopted.

Mrs. DAVIS. I thank you ladies very much. This is a great relief to your treasurer general. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Have you received the information asked for regarding the report of the building committee, Madam Chairman?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any report from the building committee?

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. TERRY. There was a sub-committee of Continental Hall com-

mittee, and I think the report is embodied in the report of the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT OFFICER. Will you please answer the lady, Mrs. Sternberg?

(The president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, took the Chair at this point.)

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I have asked a question of information, and I have not received it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I have asked for the report of the building committee, if it is to be made this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the building committee is usually made to the Continental Hall committee; the building committee is a sub-committee of the Continental Hall committee and makes its report to that committee.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President, may I ask another question of information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I do not quite understand. Does the Continental Hall committee appoint the building committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of Continental Hall committee appoints the building committee. She appoints the sub-committees of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. THOMPSON. May I ask another question of information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are very glad to give you any information.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Has that committee made its report for the last year to the Continental Hall committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It makes its report at every meeting of the Continental Hall committee, with a few exceptions, perhaps one or two exceptions has occurred, every month.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Thank you.

Dr. McGEE. I have not the proceedings of the last congress before me, but I have read them and saw that motion only yesterday as I was going over the proceedings, and that is, the building committee be appointed by the president general and confirmed by the last congress, to have such and such powers. It is not stated in that motion that it is a sub-committee to the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has always considered it a sub-committee of Continental Hall committee, that committee being taken from the members of the Continental Hall committee.

Dr. McGEE. If you will refer to the proceedings of the last congress you will see that there was a special resolution that it was to be appointed by the president general as an independent committee practically.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are correct in that. It has always been a sub-committee of Continental Hall committee, however.

Mrs. WEED. As it is now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is really a sub-committee of the Continental Hall committee now, although confirmed by congress.

Mrs. WEED. After that motion was passed in the last congress someone immediately arose and asked if the building committee was a sub-committee of the Hall committee or an independent committee, and the president general said it was a sub-committee, and as such reported to the Continental Hall committee, and upon the strength of that information the motion was passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very true, but it was confirmed by the congress.

Dr. McGEE. I thought it was a general rule that all committees appointed by congress should report to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is perfectly willing to have it report. She will call on the secretary to report.

Mrs. THOMSON. I would like to call for a report, then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not think it will be as full as if she had supposed she would be called upon to report, but the Chair will ask her to report.

Mrs. TERRY. The supposition was that what was necessary to be reported was embodied in the report of the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course the work of the two is very closely allied. Could you not give them a brief report, if you are called upon for it? Of course it would not be so full a report as you might be able to give if you had had a little more time?

Mrs. TERRY. Yes, if I had been prepared for it. (Mrs. Terry came to the platform.)

Mrs. TERRY (continuing). The meetings have been held monthly, sometimes more frequently than that. Special meetings have been called, and the advisory committee, that was suggested or authorized by congress and appointed by the president general, the chairman of the Continental Hall committee, has always met with the building committee, and all action that has been taken has been by the advice of these gentlemen. I suppose the names of this committee are well known.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can give their names if you choose. That is one thing they might like to know, although they met them all the morning of the dedication.

Mrs. TERRY. The advisory committee have not voted with the committee, of course, but they have been very faithful and given their advice, and the contracts have been signed in their presence, and duly looked into by them, and the business has been transacted and reported to Memorial Continental Hall committee. Every motion that

has been made, every action taken by this building committee, has been reported to Memorial Continental Hall committee. If there are any questions regarding the work of this committee I will try to answer them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will say that, of course, the chairman of that committee will be glad to say in aid of the secretary that really all of the motions passed by Continental Hall committee are by the building committee, all the work done by it is seen by you in a concentrated form in Memorial Continental Hall report.

Mrs. TERRY. And the chairman of the building committee is also the chairman of the Continental Hall committee, and nothing has been done in the building committee that has not been approved by the Memorial Continental Hall committee. Every report, as I have stated, has been almost identical with the minutes of the committee, every motion has been brought before them that has ever been made, has been reported to the Memorial Continental Hall committee, and has received its full approval, unanimous, I think, always.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, that knowing so well the faithfulness of the secretary of the building committee she feels sure that this secretary will be glad to give you the full reports of the work of the committee, and if the congress so desires they shall be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, so that you can all read them. Will you not consent to that?

Mrs. TERRY. Certainly, I will be very glad to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is one of the last things I will ask you to do in your capacity as secretary, and mine as chairman. The chairman will say if she hears no objection to this proceeding that she will request the secretary to provide a report for publication in the organ of the society, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, so you may read it.

There was no objection and it was so ordered.

Mrs. TERRY. I will be very glad to do it.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move that the report of the building committee as presented to the congress be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Nesmith.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No, no.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Phelps addressed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been carried and the report of the building committee will be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and members of the congress, Captain Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, the maker of these beautiful flags, has requested that we present to Mrs. Fairbanks with

his compliments this flag, in appreciation of her splendid patriotic work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam State Regent, of Indiana, there is nothing that could please me more than to own a beautiful flag, and I think there is nothing more beautiful than the American flag, [applause] that beautiful emblem with its stripes of red signifying valor, its stripes of white signifying purity, its field of blue with its stars upon it, looking like the starry dome above us; nothing is more beautiful than the American flag. Let us see it where we will, we are reminded of home and country. [Applause.] Again I wish to thank the people of my state and my fellow townsman, Captain Wallace Foster, an old soldier, for this token of kindness. Many thanks. [Long applause.]

Mrs. HORTON. Madam President, officers, members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, it is a proud moment for me that I am privileged to present to our beloved president general in behalf of the Memorial Continental Hall committee the flowers that you see (presenting the president general with a large bouquet of flowers) representing beauty, our love, our affection, in deep appreciation of the labor of love that this has been for our president general, the work that she has accomplished in the completion of this hall, sufficiently so that we might meet here upon the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of our society. Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh. We speak to-night the love, the affection, that fills our hearts, that thrills our souls in the thought of our beloved president general. [Applause.] And yet the moment is not without sadness. Our eyes fill with tears when we remember that this is an adieu, that to-night we separate from the chairman of our committee. And we hope for her every success, every happiness in life, in the life that will be hers without us, but not without having us in her heart and her in our thoughts. Madam, we give you our grateful thanks. [Loud applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, lest you will think that all these flowers come from Continental Hall committee, I want to say that this cluster of flowers comes from Indiana (indicating another large bouquet of flowers on the stage.) [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Regent of the Buffalo Chapter, I recognize and accept this beautiful token of love and devotion from the splendid committee with which I have been for four years identified in plans for building this sanctuary of ours, this temple devoted to liberty. [Applause.] In that committee I have found friendship, I have found furtherance of any plans which might have occurred to me, I have found splendid plans with which I might work, I have found those who have in their own cities and their own homes worked devotedly for the great purpose of founding this hall, your home and your sanctuary, this beautiful temple of liberty [applause], I can find

no sweeter word than that—that it is our temple of liberty. I thank the members of the Continental Hall committee who have labored with me during the past four years, those who are now upon the committee, those who in the past years have been with me; I thank one and all. I thank you for your devotion and the many delightful expressions I have received, the eloquence, and the love with which you have done so much for me, and I realize that my feeble expressions are not adequate to tell you of my love, my lasting affection for the Daughters of the American Revolution and for the Continental Hall committee. [Applause.]

My own state I thank also from my heart. We sometimes do not make such long speeches to our home people. I once heard of a little story of some people at dinner. The remark was made "Oh, that man hasn't any cream for his strawberries." The answer was "Oh, he is home people, we don't have to give him cream." [Applause and laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. In behalf of the members, Madam President General, I want to read this resolution, and you to accept these flowers from the members of the press. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say before you read that, that if the president general-elect is in the room, as the Chair thinks she is, she is invited to the stage; and the Chair also wishes to state that the first invitation, extended this morning, was for the whole day. The Chair thought she saw her in the rear of the hall, and if the lady is in the hall will she please come to the stage.

(The president general-elect came forward to the stage and was greeted with great applause.)

READER. Madam President General, may I say before reading these resolution in regard to the press, that they are numerous signed, and apparently hastily signed, and that I may not be able to make out all the names signed to the resolution.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is the reason I handed them over to the reader. [Laughter.]

READER (reading). Be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the representatives of the press reporting the Fourteenth Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution that thanks are due Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, president general, for the courteous treatment and graciousness extended to us.

We also wish to express our congratulations to her on the executive ability and masterly command, with all kindly manner she has shown as presiding officer and furthermore extend our felicitations to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution because of possessing her valuable services.

May the time soon come again when we may have the pleasure of

reporting another Daughters of the American Revolution Congress over which Mrs. Fairbanks is the presiding officer.

MRS. SALLIE VAWTER HARRIS,	LEVI COOKE,	
	<i>The Times.</i>	RUTH HALE,
HENRIETTA F. DUNLAP,		<i>N. Y. Journal.</i>
MARY ELEANOR O'DONNELL,	VYLLA E. POE,	
CLAUDE BROWN,		<i>C. P. A.</i>
ELIZABETH BAGLEY,	E. E. PAINE,	
DAISY ISABEL JOYCE,	<i>A. P., Washington Times.</i>	
	<i>Washington Times.</i>	NOZBOZNE ROBINSON,
ELIZABETH ELLICOTT POE,		JOSEPHINE GILLEWATER LIGHT,
	<i>C. P. A.</i>	<i>Hearst News Survey.</i>

[Loud applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I say one word. I wish to say that there is not a member of the press who has come in here who has not signed this resolution, and therefore they have asked that it shall not go in as a part of the record until all their names are attached to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies and gentlemen of the press, I am delighted to see you here, I am delighted to see your radiant and brilliant countenances before me. I am always fond of the newspaper people. What would we do without the newspaper people? We would not know a single thing that was going on in the congress, [laughter and applause], because from day to day we are so excited and so interested we would forget, and these lovely men and women come before us, these drivers of the quill, and they write for us beautiful and splendid and most accurate [laughter] and most delightful and most romantic accounts of our congress. We can scarcely believe that we were really in the congress—when we read these beautiful things they have told us. A thousand thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen. I do trust that this is not my last meeting with you by a long ways. I trust that we may meet often and become better acquainted. I want to know you all. Remember that wherever my house is, the latch string is always out for the men and women of the press. I have had such a delightful time to-day is seems almost like Christmas [laughter and applause]. I do not know when I have ever had so many flowers, I almost feel like a sweet girl graduate [laughter and applause]; but I am delighted with my flowers, I am delighted with the men and women of the press, I am delighted with my Daughters of the American Revolution, I am delighted with my new officers, beginning with the president general-elect. [Applause.] Thank you once again, and we will consider whatever business we have before us. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Let us get to business now. I don't know of anything better to do under the circumstances than for you to reaffirm the resolutions passed at the last congress. We are not quite sure but what that ought to be done every year. Indeed, you can just as well

take up these resolutions, which will set the Continental Hall committee and the building committee to work. You may know they have done it according to the resolution, or you would not be here to-night. So, if you want them to keep on with their work, just say you reaffirm the resolutions.

Mrs. MURPHY. Has a new committee been appointed, or will the same one continue? I am vice-president general for a few moments longer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, until 12 o'clock.

Mrs. MURPHY. So, I want to know if this Continental Hall committee is permanent, perennial, or is a new one elected each year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The President General appoints a new one each year.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. This same resolution covers the same work. Before we do that Mrs. Ballinger or some other lady offered a resolution today that we proceed with the mortgage business. We want her to examine that.

Mrs. ROOME. Mrs. Clarke, of Alabama, moved that the congress proceed with the mortgage; she gave me the floor, and I seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not hear very well what you are saying. I will ask the parliamentarian to tell us what the motion is.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move to withdraw that motion, because we have an entire resolution, a much better one, that was fixed by the Continental Hall committee this afternoon, to bring before you to-night, and if you will get the other out of the way it can be presented to you.

Seconded by Mrs. Weed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a second to your motion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the motion which shall be nameless, and the chairman does not know what it is, but we are going to have one from the Continental Hall committee, because I attended the meeting and I know we are—

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to know what I am voting on.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The withdrawal of the motion in regard to the mortgage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They were talking about having a mortgage on this building, and none of us wants to have one.

Mrs. MURPHY. No, we do not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore, those in favor of withdrawing the motion to put a mortgage on this building will say "aye."

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, as a serious question arose at the board meeting just preceding this congress, as to whether a state vice-regent should be a resident of the state or territory she repre-

sents, and inasmuch as the board did not feel competent to construe the constitution until a definite amendment is added,

I move that the congress interpret the amendment creating state vice-regents to mean that a state vice-regent must be a resident of the state or territory she represents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the mover of that explain the motion a little?

Mrs. PARK. Being the mover or offerer of this amendment, I will say that there was no thought in my mind that a vice-state regent, or a state vice-regent—

Mrs. MURPHY. No, it is a vice-state regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has said it both ways; go on, Madam Vice-President General. [Laughter.]

Mrs. PARK (continuing). That a state vice-regent, inasmuch as she has simply to take the place of the state regent, could be otherwise than a resident of the state she represents; but inasmuch as a doubt has arisen on that point, and it is said that it is not clearly defined in the constitution, I give notice of an amendment to be acted on next year to amend article VI, section 1, of the constitution, by adding after the words, "one state regent, or in her absence, one state vice-regent from each state and territory," the words, "*both of whom must be legal residents of said state or territory.*" This is signed by Mrs. Caroline M. Murphy, vice-president general of Ohio; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, state regent of Virginia; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Delafield, state regent of Missouri; Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden, state regent of Michigan; Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, state regent of Texas; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, state regent of District of Columbia; Mrs. Virginia Shedd Hodge, Ohio state regent; Mrs. Alice L. Brown, Wisconsin state regent; Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam, state regent of New Jersey; Mrs. M. A. Stranahan, state regent of Vermont; Mrs. M. B. Kendall, state regent of Maine; Mrs. Mary C. Prince, state regent of New Mexico; Mrs. Mary L. S. Wulbern, state regent of North Carolina; Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd, state regent of Kentucky, and Mrs. Catherine G. Thom, state regent of Maryland.

The constitution, it seems to me, is already explicit enough; I do not believe that to be necessary, but I offer it in order that every doubt may be removed. The constitution reads: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent, from each state and territory." The reading of the constitution is, "one state vice-regent from each state and territory."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is an amendment to be voted on next year.

Mrs. PARK. This is numerously seconded by the vice-president general of Ohio, by the the state regent of Virginia, by Mrs. Delafield of Missouri, by Mrs. Chittenden, by Mrs. Sydnor, of Texas, and numerous others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To the number of twelve, at least?

Mrs. PARK. At least. Mrs. Todd, of Kentucky, and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment, and now we will proceed to the next business.

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. I want to explain to the congress why I am on record as signing that. It is simply because the word "legal" is in that proposed amendment. We are very glad sometimes to see vice-state regent—I say vice-state regents, because it is right.

Miss DESHA. It is wrong. It is state vice-regent.

Dr. McGEE. One inquiry. The clause relating to the state regent is in the by-laws. It says here: "No state or honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the state she represents," and I would like to ask if it would not be possible to put this amendment there, so that the two things would come together, and not have something repeated in the constitution and by-laws? We have had an example in this very congress of the difficulties we have encountered when we have had the same thing repeated in the by-laws and the constitution. We amended the constitution and forgot to amend the by-laws, and consequently they were in conflict. I think if this proposed amendment goes in the constitution an amendment to the by-laws should be offered at the same time. I offer the suggestion merely, to avoid possible snarls in the future.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to offer an amendment?

Dr. McGEE. I am making a suggestion to the ladies who have offered amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls attention of the vice-president general of Georgia to the suggestion of Dr. McGee.

Mrs. PARK. I am willing to accept that. I therefore give notice to amend the by-laws, article IV, section 6, by inserting after the words "no state," the following, "*regent, state vice-regent*;" also, strike out all after the word "represents" (those words being in the constitution).

Miss DESHA—

Mrs. DRAPER—

Miss DESHA. I yield the floor to Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. Just a moment, in regard to that resolution which Mrs. Lockwood has spoken of. (Reading) "Resolved, that the president general appoint a Continental Hall committee; said committee, with the advice of the supervising committee of gentlemen, to have in charge the work of building Memorial Continental Hall, to let contracts, pay bills approved by the president general and recording secretary general, and to further in all legitimate ways the consummation of the work begun."

The words "Continental Hall Committee" are put in instead of "Building Committee." That is the only difference in the resolution as it is.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to speak of the privilege of raising a mortgage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not hear you.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I cannot hear you, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I say that I did not hear you.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like the president general to hear me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She would like to hear you. Proceed.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I understood, she said that this resolution proposes to give the committee the right of placing a mortgage on the building or raise any sum of money to carry on the work.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks they might have a right to raise a limited sum of money; the Chair doubts if they could raise an unlimited sum. [Laughter.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to ask you and this member from the District, if this means that this committee shall have the right whenever it is necessary to raise sums of money without reference to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not heard the lady.

Mrs. DRAPER. She asks me if I meant in this motion that the committee should have the right. I meant that the committee should have the right to go among their friends and ask them to contribute in any legitimate way they could, but that was all, nothing else. Our constitution prevents any committee having any authority to raise money except as we beg it, and I am sure, Madam President General, that I do not want to do anything against the constitution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that satisfactory, madam?

Mrs. BALLINGER. It is satisfactory, but I did not ask the regent of that chapter, I asked the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will explain to Mrs. Ballinger that today the Continental Hall committee decided that it would be very well indeed for members of this committee to raise money. The whole sense of the committee, the whole sense of the meeting, was against mortgages or any method of raising money except by going among their friends, unless of course later, in the wisdom of your future committee, and of its chairman, you may see fit to do something else which the exigencies of the time may demand.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Just that little entering wedge we stand here to oppose—"in the wisdom of that committee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, madam, you have the privilege of discussing that.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, before we go any further, I think that we should be allowed to hear Miss Desha.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before you. Will you read your motion again, madam?

Mrs. DRAPER (reading). "Resolved, That the president general ap-

point a Continental Hall committee, said committee with the advice of supervising committee of gentlemen, to have in charge the work of building Memorial Continental Hall, to let contracts, pay bills approved by the president general and recording secretary general, and to further in all legitimate ways the consummation of the work begun."

May I speak to my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, we would like to hear you, and others.

Mrs. DRAPER. I will let others speak first then.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, this is too large a power to give to this committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. Does not that word "legitimate," which Mrs. Draper is so cautious to put in this resolution, hedge around this committee all the safeguards necessary? If it is only allowed to do things legitimately it should not or could not run contrary to the constitution.

Mrs. ROOME. We do not wish any debt upon the Continental Hall building. There are very few members of this society that wish to have a debt upon our building. We fear any debt, no matter whether it is by mortgage or loan or any other way, but if it is necessary to have any debt, do not let us have it by a mortgage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, I understand this congress did me the honor to-day to appoint me the chairman of Continental Hall committee, according to precedent under the circumstances. As the chairman of that committee, and as president general, as my illustrious predecessors have done, I would appoint a Continental Hall committee; but I think it right and just to myself and to that committee about to enter upon this arduous work, to state that I most emphatically am opposed—and entirely in accord with our present president general upon that point—to placing any mortgage upon Continental Hall. [Applause]. I believe that our committee should be vested with such power as will enable it to attend to the detail work, the detail work that is always necessary to carry on a great undertaking, but not go further or beyond the powers of the Continental Congress, and the still more supreme power of the constitution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

(Miss Desha was called upon.)

Miss DESHA. I do not think I have anything to say. I have nothing to say because all my thunder has been stolen by the ladies who have spoken before me, before I had a chance. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you desire to discuss this question of Mrs. Draper any further? Mrs. Draper, you have the right to close.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would say that I copied from the minutes of the last congress the resolutions that were passed in the last congress and simply changed the words from the "Building Committee," which was a sub-committee of Continental Hall committee, to the "Continental Hall

Committee" itself, because I felt that the power to let contracts should not be placed in a small committee, but in a large committee, and it never occurred to me that this motion would convey anything more than it did last year. The building committee did not think of putting a mortgage on our property or raising money in any way, except a legitimate way, asking for it, and so this motion gives the Continental Hall committee the same authority that was given last year to the building committee.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

MISS DESHA. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please state it.

MISS DESHA. Can one founder of the National Society read a telegram from another founder?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair permits it.

MISS DESHA. "Mrs. Donald McLean, the Arlington, Washington, D. C.: Congratulations and hearty good wishes for a brilliant and dignified administration and rapid progress on Continental Memorial Hall. —Ellen Hardin Wakworth." [Applause.]

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, before we leave the subject of Continental Hall, I would like very much to make a motion on a matter which Continental Hall committee has heard from me about before.

(Reading). WHEREAS, The interior details of this hall are largely temporary, so we are told, and are unfinished so that improvements may now be made; therefore,

Resolved, That so far as practicable, those portions of the galleries which overhang the delegates' seats be removed and such changes be made as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

Dr. McGEE. When I was a member of the Continental Hall committee a year and a half ago, I really became tired of hearing myself talk about the overhanging galleries, and I am very much gratified to hear that the present interior arrangement is so far temporary that, as I said, we may improve it where we find it necessary. It seems to me that all members who have been seated under the galleries, and particularly the one opposite me, have felt the necessity for some slight change which would enable them to hear the proceedings better than they have been able to hear them in this congress, and, therefore, since the large number of seats in the floor are under the galleries, I think that some change, particularly as to those seats, would be desirable. I do not want to make the motion mandatory at all on the committee, but only to give them the authority, if they find it desirable and feasible, that they shall in some way change the galleries, so that all the delegates may hear. I hope I make the point clear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your motion again, will you?

(Dr. McGEE again read the resolution as above stated.)

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the motion? It is a very important motion. It says, "so far as practicable;" it is not an iron-bound motion. The Chair thinks herself that if everybody were quiet they would hear everything.

Dr. McGEE. No, madam, you are mistaken about that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you tried it?

Dr. McGEE. Yes. In that connection, I would say that it has long been my conviction (and I have been an officer and have served in a great many capacities in past congresses) that a great deal of confusion which we have had when we have held our meetings in theatres and the church has resulted from the fact of it being impossible to hear under the overhanging galleries and because the delegates sitting under those galleries when they did not hear would ask other delegates what was going on. I know a great many would continually be saying "Did you hear that?" So there is, necessarily, talking under these overhanging galleries.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, I have noticed it. [Laughter and applause.] Is there any further discussion on this motion?

Miss RITCHIE. I rise to a question of information. How much have we up to date for the Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where is the treasurer general? I will ask her to rise and state how much we have; give us the sum total that you gave the Continental Hall committee.

TREASURER GENERAL. \$50,000, including the \$15,000 that was transferred from the current fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for this motion of Dr. McGee; have you discussed it all you wish to?

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask the treasurer general a question?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, madam, you may ask the treasurer general a question.

Mrs. MURPHY. It seems to be misunderstood down here. I would like to know, Madam Treasurer, if by this \$50,000, we have still remaining in our treasury, after paying for work, \$50,000 in cash?

TREASURER GENERAL. We have \$50,000 in cash that has been presented by this congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. By this congress?

TREASURER GENERAL. \$50,000, which includes \$15,000 which you have transferred from the current fund to the permanent fund.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we have collected at this congress \$35,000?

TREASURER GENERAL. You have, madam, and I hope more.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we have spent all the money in this house that we had last year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, it is all spent.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we have spent about \$100,000?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have spent \$95,000 for this structure you see here; we have spent \$28,000 for the foundation; we have spent \$50,000 for the site.

Mrs. DAVIS. We have spent \$55,000.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Good for the Daughters! [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we have spent that and have this money on hand. Let us make provision right now for all the corrections necessary and not have anything to do later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to that effect has been carried.

Dr. McGEE. Before returning to my seat I ask leave to introduce another motion, with which I will close all the remarks I have to make in this congress:

I move that this congress request the newly elected president general to appoint a committee on business administration of the general affairs of this society, with power to act, subject to the approval of the president general. }

Mrs. MURPHY. I don't know what that means. [Laughter.]

Dr. McGEE. It is very difficult to explain, in detail, to the congress the difficulties which have been met in the office work, but perhaps I can bring it fully before you when I tell you that two years ago the congress elected seven working officers. You know, of course, that we have seven that we elected. Out of them, those seven working officers, two resigned in about six months; two more resigned at the end of the first year, and two more declined nomination for a second term, leaving only one of the officers who was willing and able to serve for a second term.

Now, Madam President, every growing society has a need, from time to time, of what they call, I think, in business, taking stock. About nine years ago, I think it must have been, while I was—I forget just what office I held at that time, but I was a national officer, and we had a committee that arranged and adjusted the details of the National Society, I mean the office work, which does not affect the chapters at all, and from time to time it is necessary to have a committee to do just that sort of thing; every growing society needs it. I think a committee of this kind now will be of very great advantage to our new board and to our new president general. Therefore, Madam President, I offer the resolution, feeling that it is really something which will be of great benefit to the society at large, although it deals entirely with business matters, of which, as I say, the details do not come before the congress. But matters of detail are matters which we need to have carefully thought out and carefully managed, of course.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you hand your motion to the official reader?

Dr. McGEE. As soon as it is finished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then will you kindly read it so that all may hear? The Chair wishes to hear it more distinctly.

Dr. McGEE. That this congress request the newly elected president general to appoint a committee on business administration of the general affairs of the society with power to act, subject to the approval of the president general.

By general affairs of the society I mean general business, working details, not affairs affecting the chapters nor affairs affecting the Continental Hall at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request Dr. McGee to write her motion exactly as she means it, and then read it, and then they may vote on it knowingly.

Dr. McGEE. Shall I put in the excluding?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Exactly what you mean. I think that will be a pleasure to those who have to act under it.

Mrs. MURPHY. It is that term that I object to, it is too general.

Mrs. AMMON. I think the part of that resolution to be corrected is the term "general affairs." General affairs would certainly apply to the whole society, and not to the working affairs of the officers in Washington city.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request full discussion when the motion is fully written so that it may be understood and seconded. The Chair requests Miss Desha to read the matter which the Continental Hall committee requested her to read to-day.

Mrs. HOWARD. I am opposed to this motion; it is dictating to the president general—

Mrs. TERRY. I think so too.

Mrs. McLEAN. The newly elected president general is only too glad to have instructions from the congress, and I believe a business committee would be of great assistance to her. Perhaps the resolution offered is a little more sweeping in tone than in intention, it sounds a little sweeping; but I am quite sure that when it is written out and worded carefully, it will be seen that it is simply meant to be an aid to the president general in the details of office work and that it will be what all of us would like.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please withhold discussion until it is properly written out and seconded.

Dr. McGEE. Business administration of the office details.

Mrs. McLEAN. Details of office work, I should think.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Dr. McGee is not ready to read her motion will the state regent of New York—

Dr. McGEE. Yes, I am ready. "Committee on business administration of office work."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it exactly as you have it.

Dr. McGEE. That this congress request the newly elected president general—that is a request—to appoint a committee on business administration of office work, with power to act, subject to the approval of the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts, and other ladies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair invites discussion and recognizes Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. In doing this I want you to see what you are doing. You are putting a committee over officers of the congress, the officers that the congress has just elected. Every officer is supposed to understand her duties, her work, and she carries them out, under her assistants, dictating to her clerks, and if each officer is not competent, you should elect somebody else. [Applause.] I think it is a great reflection upon the officers you have elected that you think you have to have a committee appointed over them to tell them what to do.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am quite sure that every newly elected national officer shares the feeling of the newly elected president general that this is not intended to be a reflection at all, and that a committee on business administration would be an assistance to us. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. I endorse Dr. McGee's motion because I believe we need a strict business administration and I believe this congress ought to control the whole society, and I believe that the affairs of our officers will be much better administered if we have a committee who take impartial views of all matters, instead of the national officers having full control, who are very often partial to the clerks under them, and are apt to grant favors very often which are detrimental to the work of the National Society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion. Are you ready—

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, this resolution, it seems to me, is but a wheel within a wheel. It is creating another committee, making it necessary to have more reports, and I concur with Mrs. Lockwood that if the chairmen of these committees are not able to attend to the business of the committees they should be relieved from their duties, and others appointed. To appoint a higher power over them would be complicating the business affairs of this society. What we need is less officers, not more. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. If an officer direct her office to be conducted in a certain way and that way shall not meet with the approval of this committee and they change the officer, who is to settle the question? And who is to know more about it than the officers themselves?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is not well acquainted with the workings of that committee. It is yet in transit. [Laughter.] The Chair will therefore request Dr. McGee to answer your question.

Dr. MCGEE. It was never intended that this committee would have anything to do with the work of the officers themselves; it is purely the business administration of that work.

Mrs. MURPHY. What do you mean by the business administration of things?

Dr. McGEE. I mean such things as this—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give us an instance.

Dr. McGEE. This committee of which I speak was in existence some eight or nine years ago. It recommended that clerks should be taken in at a salary at first of \$30 a month, unless they were experts before they came in; and after they had been in six months if they proved satisfactory in their work, their salaries should be raised to \$50 a month. That being a general rule which governed there was no chance of any partiality being shown. Now, in all matters governing the details, such as a business man would look into in his business, it would seem desirable to have some such committee as this. As I have said, the present condition of affairs has surely proved unsatisfactory, as is shown by the fact that out of the seven active officers elected two years ago only one is willing and able to serve the society any longer, and it seems to me that owing to the difficulties inherent in the situation a special committee—this is not intended for a standing committee at all, you understand, Madam President—which would take stock, as it were, of the work, and see what general rules were required, in order to have uniformity and that things may be conducted satisfactorily to the working officers, so that we may keep them on the board when we elect them and so that the clerks will have fairness to all. If we had such a committee every officer who needs assistance could ask for it and the committee would see that she received what assistance she needed and there would be no superfluous clerks, and so on. The adjustment of these things, the details of which are so difficult to bring before us, are best placed, I think, in the hands of a special committee, the members of which are familiar with business affairs and who can consult with every officer or clerk concerned and find out what general provisions are needed to bring uniformity into the work, and then the committee, of course, may come to an end. It is simply to be a special committee which we should have every few years in order to go over the details of the work and bring the work up to the highest efficiency, the most efficient standard, and make it most economical and most satisfactory to the officers concerned. It is not intended that this shall be an antagonistic movement in any way whatever; it is simply to assist the president general and the working officers of the society; that is, its only object is to help them, to help the working officers in their work so that we may keep them when we get them, and that the work of the society may be carried on in a way satisfactory to all concerned.

Mrs. HOWARD. May I ask Dr. McGee one question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HOWARD. Does Dr. McGee consider that a new committee un-

derstand any more about the duties of the officers than the officers elected?

Miss HARVEY arose and was recognized.

Mrs. HOWARD. I would like an answer to the question.

Miss HARVEY. I believe that any needed committee can be appointed at any meeting of any society; I believe this society is not a department store.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Do you think that a committee would lighten the work of this great society? We are glad you are beginning to see something of what the Washington women have to do—when we tire out our officers so in one year that they do not wish to go on again. The officers find after they are elected and assume their duties that their work requires so much time and takes them away from their homes so much that, as Dr. McGee has said, they are often unwilling to serve. We do not have any disturbances and I am very glad to have the Daughters generally come in the offices and see how well the work is done. The work of this society is enormous, and it is well attended to. As I have said, too many of them feel, after one year, that they cannot desert their homes entirely. Do not think that we are so anxious to be in office that we are willing to do this work for the love of it; it is because we love our society that we do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. May I propose a suggestion? Has it not been the experience of all societies where services are gratuitously rendered that the officers are not inclined to remain in office long, their services not often of long duration?

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. Am I in order? I want to ask a question in regard as to a matter which was tabled this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are quite out of order.

Miss MILLER, of the District of Columbia. As one of the newly elected officers for the coming year, I should like very much to know if any officer upon the board has ever asked for this committee to be appointed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request Dr. McGee to answer you by and by. She is getting up a little list of questions now. Are there any further questions.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to lay this motion on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that debate is closed, but as Dr. McGee has been asked a number of questions she will have to accord her the privilege of answering those questions.

Dr. MCGEE. After a motion to lay on the table I think the mover of the original motion has a right to close debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe that debate is closed when you are asked to lay a motion on the table, but if you have any answers to make to the questions that have been propounded, the Chair allows you to answer them.

Dr. MCGEE. There is no reason why the working officers themselves

should not be made into this committee, if the president so desires. Does that answer Mrs. Howard's question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was the question? What did you ask, Madam State Regent of Virginia?

Dr. McGEE. She asked, I think, whether—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She wished to know—

Dr. McGEE. If the new committee would know more than the newly elected officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that what you asked?

Mrs. HOWARD. Yes, and if the new officers, composing this committee—

Dr. McGEE. It is because I have been so many times elected an officer of a board, five times I think, in all, that I realize the difficulties that those officers encounter and for that reason, while it is entirely optional with the president whether she—(Cries "Out of order.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have had question number one answered. That was, if the new committee would know more than the officers.

Dr. McGEE. I do not know what the second question was.

A DELEGATE. Whether any of the national officers asked to have this committee appointed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the third question. It has been brought to my attention by Mrs. McLean that we always have some old officers on the board; they do not all go off at once.

Dr. McGEE. One of the principal officers we have elected at this congress has stated her approval of this motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not in public.

Dr. McGEE. Just now, a few moments ago, yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will not allow you to argue about this. You can argue about something else pretty soon.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to, and so the motion was laid on the table.

Miss RITCHIE. I want to bring up the matter of the interment of the body of John Paul Jones. Has that been determined?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, the matter was laid on the table. The Chair recognizes the state regent from New York to make a report. The Chair must say that she has not received any message from Admiral Dewey in regard to the burial of the remains of John Paul Jones. The Chair wishes to say that she would be most happy to receive any message from our great naval hero, the successor of John Paul Jones, if she had received it. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY. I will read my report as state regent of New York.

(See JUNE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 720.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the state regent of New York. A motion to accept it is in order.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept it.

Seconded by Mrs. Campbell.

The motion was numerously seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. I wish to announce that the \$5 read as being contributed from Sunbury should have read as an individual contribution of Mrs. Steele, of Sunbury.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, and ladies, I want a vote of thanks for somebody, and I will tell you who it is. It is for Mr. Frederick Derison Owen, who has decorated this hall in the manner you see it. He made the drawings, oversaw the whole thing, and gave his services day after day to our society, as he has done many times before. For all the beautiful arrangements of this hall we are indebted to him, and so I ask a rising vote of thanks to him.

The question was taken and the motion of Mrs. Lockwood was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I also want to make the statement that I have letters from Colorado and California that they have not received their little trees. Those trees are now ready and we hope that they will take them this year, because pretty soon they are going to get so big that we cannot send them. One is to go to Colorado and one to California. We have thirteen that we are going to plant on the south side of our hall, and there are five more, and if you will leave your names, you may be supplied with them. If any of the trees which you have received have died, or if any state has been left out, we can probably supply you from this number.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I wish to claim a tree.

Mrs. TERRY. I would like to have one.

Mrs. HODGE. I would also like one.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If you will come up after we adjourn we will take your names.

Mrs. PARK. I have the honor to report that twenty-two pages have been present ten times and are entitled to the spoons for their faithful services. I will say that they have labored under difficulties, but have performed their duties with cheerful alacrity and I wish to commend politeness and efficient performance of their duties.

I would also, Madam President, like to thank, in the presence of the congress Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, who is the vice-chairman of this committee, for her faithful attendance in the duties of her office. She attended to the selection of these pages and did a great deal of correspondence connected with the matter and a great deal of work, and in her absence I would like very much for the congress to know how faithfully and efficiently she has performed her duty. Mrs. Weed was appointed in her place and has also done very valuable work on the committee.

Miss KEIM. Names of pages entitled to the spoon: Martha A. Aldrich, twelve times; Agnes Gerald, thirteen times; Marion Custis,

thirteen times; Kate N. Doggett, ten times; Blanche B. Weinsheimer, ten times; Ellen M. Maclay, ten times; Blanche I. Seidell, eleven times; Irma M. Peixotto, ten times; Helen Duffield, twelve times; Mary G. Hogsett, thirteen times; Elizabeth B. Clarke, twelve times; Anna May Ehlen, ten times; Mary A. Nourse, twelve times; Emily E. Nagle, eleven times; Velma Frances Prouty, ten times; Helen G. Clark, twelve times; Flora R. Mason, thirteen times; Anne J. Bray, thirteen times; Clara R. Stewart, ten times; Elsie Danenhower, ten times; Ellinor Chamberlin, twelve times.

Miss Piexetto, 1205 K. street, Washington, D. C.; Miss Elsie Danenhower, 1009 King street, Alexandria, Va.; Miss Clew, 1228 N. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Chamberlin, Palouion Springs, Va.; Miss Maclay, The Brunswick, Washington, D. C.; Miss Gerald, The Olympia, Washington, D. C.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to second this motion of thanks.

The motion was also seconded by numerous other ladies.

The question was taken, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

READER. Another proposed amendment to the constitution. Moved, to amend article VIII, section 4, of the constitution by striking out all after the words "unless the applicant," and substituting for them the following: "*can present a card of transfer from the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, showing that she was in good standing, with all dues paid to that society to the age of eighteen, and that the transfer is given within a year thereafter.*" Signed, (stenographer's note: Do not know which name comes first, or who is the offerer of this amendment) Martha W. Fulton, Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Eleanor G. Conover, Mrs. E. P. R. Phelps, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Mrs. Mary Merwin Tibbals, Mrs. William M. Liggett, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Mrs. Emily Hendree Park and Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard.

READER. A proposed motion from Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio:

"Whereas, there has been a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution lately organized in the City of Mexico, therefore be it resolved, that the Fourteenth Continental Congress do send greeting to this new chapter, with the hope that the chapter may send a representative to the next Continental Congress."

This was signed by Mrs. Hodge and seconded by Mrs. Eleanor Murray Nye.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. Another motion of thanks (reading):

"I move that the Minute Men be thanked for their patient services during the present congress."

This was signed by Miss Ritchie; Mrs. Fisher seconded the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that the president general be authorized to ap-

point a magazine committee to consult with her and act in concert with her as to methods for enlarging the usefulness and revenues of the magazine.

Mrs. CLARKE, of Alabama. I second the motion.

Mrs. TERRY. I thought there was a standing committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a standing committee on magazine.

Mrs. DRAPER. But does not that committee report to the board? I think this gives them a little larger power.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. This provides that the committee will report to the congress and therefore have a larger power, and possibly we might in some way increase the revenues of the magazine. They are simply to consult with the president general and act in concert with her.

(Cries of "Question, question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for.

(The vote was taken but the result was not announced by the Chair.)

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of information. Is not the president general *ex-officio* chairman of this committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, she is a member, but I believe not chairman.

Mrs. BALLINGER. She is not chairman?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe not.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I read it once more?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, but it has been carried by a very unsatisfactory vote. If you will read it—

Mrs. DRAPER. That the President General be authorized to appoint a magazine committee to consult with her and act in concert with her as to methods of enlarging the usefulness and revenues of the magazine.

Mrs. WEED. A question of information. May I ask why this committee is not entirely superfluous? This is exactly the duty of the present magazine committee.

Mrs. DRAPER. The same question was asked before, and because I was on the board when there was a magazine committee, I made this motion to-night. The magazine committee several times has brought in a very carefully thought-out plan for increasing the revenue of the magazine or enlarging its usefulness; the committee has brought that to the board, many of whom do not take the magazine and are not especially interested in it, and each time their recommendations have been defeated. Therefore, Madam President, it seems to me a very good idea to have a committee composed of people presumably interested in the magazine and who presumably wish to increase its influence and revenue. As we know, at present the magazine is conducted at a loss financially to the society. If anything could be done so that it would be self-supporting or made more nearly self-supporting than it is now, it would surely be a good idea and we would have that much more money for Continental Hall. This committee would act simply

in concert with the president general, would make no great changes, but would be able to carry on its work and report to the congress direct.

Mrs. WEED. May I ask what objection there is to having the committee report to the board? The board has charge of the work of taking care of the interests of the society in the interim between congresses. If this committee were created, providing that it report direct to the congress, it would have no one to report to during the whole year. It seems to me it would be more desirable to have it report to its superior officers. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. I thought I had expressed myself clearly. I said that because the committee had to report to the board and was unable to do anything without a vote of the majority of the board, many of whom are not in sympathy with the magazine, the powers of the committee were hampered. Therefore this committee, it seems to me, if it reported direct to the congress, might be able to do something. At present we have an editor and a business manager and a magazine committee, and the board; and yet, for years and years, the society has gone on increasing and at the same time the magazine has been conducted at just as much of a financial loss as in the beginning, when we had only four or five thousand members. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to call the attention of the house to the fact that this vote has been taken once and that really precludes any further debate, unless the house decides that delegates may have that privilege. Do you wish to discuss this subject, Madam State Regent?

Mrs. FOWLER. No, I do not wish to discuss it; I simply wanted to say that I think another committee is unnecessary. What is really necessary is for the 45,000 members, each, to take the magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

(The "ayes" were taken, but the "noes" were not taken, and the Chair did not announce the result of the vote.)

Mrs. McLEAN. If the magazine committee is in existence, of course its personnel may be changed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then I take the liberty of saying that I think that committee ought to be given some power of action to enlarge the revenues and scope of the magazine, and of presenting such action on the contemplated scope of the magazine to the next congress and also reporting as many times as the board desires in the intervening time, between congresses; but if the board takes any action then, that it may report to the next congress and make the utmost use of our resources.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I was chairman of the Magazine committee for three years, and during that time what has just been indicated by our president general-elect was faithfully carried out. The magazine committee worked very hard, made the greatest efforts in going to business houses in the middle of a very hot summer to try to

secure advertisements; we sent out different people; we tried through the state regents, and others, to secure subscriptions; we tried to bring to the magazine all that the members of the board could suggest. The board worked faithfully, and the report was made before the congress. It was exactly as had been indicated, and yet it lacked exactly what has been suggested now; it lacked in interest or co-operation on the part of the society at large.

MISS HARVEY. I think one way to increase the interest in the magazine is to take it up right now. There are a great many members in the house who have never heard of the magazine. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"] There is a very interesting historical magazine published by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at \$1 a year. [Laughter and applause.]

MRS. AVERY (editor of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE). Madam President General, Madam President General-elect and Daughters of the American Revolution, I want to say just one word on this subject, and in just one line: that if the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE would each year bring in its bill to the National Congress and to the Daughters of the American Revolution, I think that we would see that the deficiency is not so great as has been stated. The magazine was started, in the first place, at the suggestion of the postoffice authorities because they stated that that was the only way in which the society could send out the minutes and the proceedings to the Daughters with any degree of economy. The congressional proceedings cost one half of the printing bill. Suppose we bring in a bill to the congress for the amount that it costs to print the congressional proceedings. The minutes cost one-third of all the rest. Suppose the bill was brought in for that. I do not believe in doing it, but I put it in that way because I like to put it in an emphatic way so you can see what I mean. I am not speaking now about the salary of the editor of the magazine, but the printing bill, because we can speak of that so clearly. The printing bill was about \$4,200. \$2,100 went to the congressional proceedings. One-third of what was left, or \$700, went to the minutes and other things that were printed, such as programs, and so on, and instructions to delegates as to how to get to this congress, and so on, gave us quite a little more. So while we have a deficiency and while it is all laid on the poor magazine, remember we are saving you money all the time.

A VOICE. How?

MRS. AVERY. Because you would have to print the congressional proceedings just the same, the congress would never do without them, and you would have to pay for them.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. And the matter would be third class matter.

MRS. AVERY. And you would have to pay an immense amount for postage. The magazine is sent out as second class matter and the postage is at pound rates, and is very little. You put it into an en-

velope and send it out that way, and you will have to pay an immense postage. Our business manager could tell just how much the postage would be to get out our congressional proceedings. The postoffice authorities said that our expense would be so great if we tried to circulate the congressional proceedings and the minutes that the best way to do it for us would be through a magazine.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would the postage and those expenses you speak of ever overbalance the deficit we have each year?

Mrs. AVERY. They would.

Mrs. MURPHY. Are you sure?

Mrs. AVERY. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not feel sure of it unless you have the figures.

Mrs. AVERY. Now, in addition to that we have also the reports of all the different chapters. You certainly do not want to part with those. I got up here to speak, not against the appointment of such a committee. We have had a committee and I am happy to say that the editor has worked most cordially with the committee and with the president general, and will gladly work with the committee again if such a committee be appointed. I say I am not speaking against the committee. I am simply standing up a little bit to defend the organ against its being such a great expense, because it saves money to the organization by giving it a cheap method of communicating with the different chapters throughout the United States. Any one who can understand all the intricacies of our postal laws can understand what I mean.

One word more. Two years ago we thought we would save money by not printing anything in the magazine except the proceedings, and so we tried that. Miss Lockwood was called down to the postoffice department to know what she meant by getting out a supplement to the magazine simply containing the proceedings of the congress. They said, "We will not do anything this time, but do not try it again, don't try to send out the proceedings unless you have your magazine with it." I thank you for your attention. [Applause.]

Mrs. MAIN. Judging from the smiles and the laughter that went through this hall when Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the fact that there were Daughters who did not know that we had any official organ, I would like to say that last February or March, I think it was in February, I received a letter from a chapter regent in one of the states—I will not say which one—asking me to give her a detailed account of what the chapters were doing, that she was anxious to do something, and did not know what the other chapters were doing. As I have a great many letters to write and my time is fully occupied, I replied to the lady telling her that she had asked me to do something which would be a pretty big contract to undertake, and I wrote her that if she would subscribe to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, she would be able to find out a great deal about what the chapters were

doing and probably get some ideas which she could use in her chapter work. Her reply was grateful thanks to me for the suggestion, that she had never heard of such a thing as an AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and telling me that she had sent her subscription to the business manager. So you see there are chapter regents who do not know that we have an official organ.

Miss LOCKWOOD. As business manager of our magazine, [applause] I simply want to speak about that one point of the chapter regents not knowing that there is a magazine. I cannot quite understand how that can be so when every year a circular letter is sent out to each chapter regent in the country asking her co-operation in the matter of introducing the magazine into her chapter. She is requested to appoint an agent and such agent is allowed a commission of twenty per cent on each subscription sent in. In this case, I think it was Alabama, this year donated \$6 from the agent to the Continental Hall fund, her commission which she had received on subscriptions solicited by her. Every member who is admitted to the society with her notification of election receives a subscription blank, a circular, asking her for her subscription. She may have forgotten that, but she must at some time have known that there was an AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. WULBERN. As a subscriber of the magazine since I joined the society, I would like to ask how many members are subscribers?

(A number of ladies stood up in response to the request.)

Miss FORSYTH. I move a rising vote of thanks to our retiring president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are very kind, but there is a motion before us.

Mrs. DRAPER. We all want to join in this rising vote of thanks, I am sure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The parliamentarian begs me not to allow it to be done; will you respect her scruples?

Mrs. DRAPER. Let us suspend the parliamentarian.

Miss FORSYTH. Can we not pass the vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be done later if you wish to do it. The Chair will always be glad to hear anything so kind and pleasant.

Mrs. HENRY. Is there a motion before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, in regard to the magazine committee.

Mrs. WEED. As the incoming president general has stated to us, as I understood it, that she was unaware of the existence of the former magazine committee, and it seems to me entirely unnecessary, I move that the motion of Mrs. Draper be laid upon the table.

Mrs. McLEAN. The incoming president general evidently did not express herself clearly, as Mrs. Weed misunderstood her. As a parliamentary courtesy, of course, I say the incoming president general has been aware of the existence of a magazine committee, as no well-informed Daughter of the American Revolution who has taken the

magazine as I have from its first publication, would be ignorant of the fact that that committee existed, but in rising to make a point I have always found it a good way to ask for the question, have it answered and then speak to it. I am not exactly in the position to speak as my alternate is on the floor, but as a magazine committee this proposed committee might be merged into the committee which exists now. As far as I am able to understand the intention, it is merely to assist the growth and development of the magazine, not only not to an attack upon it, but admiration for it, devotion to our organ, in which I believe most heartily, and the development of it to its utmost usefulness, and the magazine committee, as it now exists, may simply be vested with the powers mentioned in this resolution, in order that we may help the work of this magazine. That is what I understand to be the object of the proposed resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. There is a need for two committees.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, Mrs. Draper stated in her opening statement that the magazine committee had reported to the board and their suggestion had not been regarded. Now, if we obey the constitution and do what we always did in the first two or three years of our existence, have the recording secretary report to the Continental Congress the action of the National Board, everything they approve and do not approve, outside the ordinary routine work, would come before this congress for approval or disapproval. I have never understood how a congress could come and go with the clause in the constitution which says "Do all things necessary for the prosperity and the success of the society, subject however to the approval of the Continental Congress." You come and you go, and there is no word whether you approve or disapprove of what the board has done. A great many of you do not know what they did. So I would like to be instructed as the incoming recording secretary general to keep a strict account of the actions of the board outside the regular work and report at the next congress for your approval or disapproval.

Mrs. BAILINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is not in order, although it sounds very well. Was that motion to lay on the table seconded? Mrs. Weed, was your motion seconded?

(Several ladies, "No, no.")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, it seems as if all this discussion made my motion the more necessary. Here we all are, each one with a different idea as to how we could increase the usefulness and revenues of this magazine, and now if a committee is appointed and it has to wait for a whole year before it can go to work, before it has any power to go to work, I am sure it throws a great deal of cold water on the enthusiastic endeavors; but if a committee can be appointed to consult with the president general and act in concert with her, of course having consulted with the editor and business manager, and then act in some

small ways to increase the usefulness and revenues of the magazine, very possibly several hundred dollars or several hundred subscriptions might be added before the coming of the next Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to inquire one thing of the maker of this motion. Do you desire, Madam, to merge the present standing magazine committee into the committee which you propose?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes, Madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then there will not be two committees?

Mrs. DRAPER. No.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move the acceptance of this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has already been moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question, question.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. AMMON. I move a vote of thanks to the chairman of the house committee, who has done all in her power to make us comfortable and has attended to our many demands.

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would amend that by adding "and the members of her committee."

Mrs. AMMON. I accept that amendment.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to by a rising vote.

Mrs. HOWARD, of Virginia. I want to thank the congress for their vote and state that my services have been given with great pleasure, and it has been a pleasure to me to serve with the members of my committee who have performed their duties so well and cheerfully.

Mrs. HENRY. I move the pages shall be given their souvenir spoons.

Seconded by Miss Miller.

Miss FORSYTH. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Miss FORSYTH. I move a rising vote of thanks to our retiring president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, for her manifold acts of kindness and consideration of each and every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for her devoted services to this society in the past four years, and especially for the unanimity of sentiment she has fostered during the present congress.

Mrs. Weed. The president general has asked me to put the motion but I do not think it is necessary. There seems to be great unanimity of sentiment on the subject.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. McLEAN. As the incoming president general, she desires to express to the entire congress her appreciation of your kindness and courtesy evinced to her by the incidents of the last forty-eight hours, and to say that the incoming president general is most thoroughly in accord

[applause] with the retiring president general in all the great policies inaugurated in the association. She asks her assistance, she asks her support, she asks the support of every member here to assist the new incoming president general to carry on the affairs of the society as well, with as great success, and awakening the same love and affection which has been, and is now, the guerdon of the present president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to again return her thankfulness to this congress and to the new president general for their many tokens of kindness and appreciation. She feels in the state of those which is expressed by the old saying that it is more blessed to—she is going to say that it is more blessed to receive than to give. [Laughter.] Thank you for all your kindness and your goodness. I shall do everything to help you all I can and I shall do all I can, as I have in the past, to help our illustrious and splendid society. [Applause.]

READER. Another vote of thanks offered by Mrs. Howard of Virginia.

"I move an expression of appreciation be sent by the recording secretary general to Mr. Sacry and Mr. Kellogg for the cheerful and efficient manner in which they have cared for the safety and comfort of this congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Lippitt.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to by a rising vote.

READER. A motion by Mrs. Prince.

"Resolved, That the communication which was read this afternoon from the general Society of the Sons of the Revolution be received and spread at large upon the minutes, and that the secretary general be requested to express to the governor general of the Sons of the Revolution our sense of the appreciation thus extended, with our best wishes for the success of this organization in all of its patriotic work.

"MRS. MARY C. PRINCE,

"State Regent of the State of New Mexico"

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

READER. Another announcement. The president general-elect requests that the statement be again made from the stage that the first Board meeting of the new administration will be held at 10 a. m. on Monday morning.

I am also requested to state that this piece of music dedicated to our president general and called "Cornelia Waltz," and composed by Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina, is for sale by Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, price, 50 cents, one-half to go to Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. JOY. I submit this for Mrs. Draper, who has been called to the telephone.

"I move to amend article IV, section 1, in regard to the election of ten vice-presidents general."

READER. She moves to amend article I, section 4, in regard to the election of ten vice-presidents general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a notice of a proposed amendment.

MISS BENNING, of Georgia. Miss Benning has not heard any one thank the faithful reader. Her duties have been very arduous and her voice very much tried, and she would like to move a vote of thanks to the reader.

The motion was numerously seconded and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

READER. I thank you ladies, through the megaphone. [Laughter.]

MISS BENNING. We wish also to thank the parliamentarian, and I make that motion.

Seconded by Mrs. Campbell.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

MISS BENNING. I am sure this congress wishes to thank our faithful and able recording secretary general for her splendid administration in the office of secretary.

The motion was numerously seconded and unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards asks a question of privilege.

MISS RICHARDS. (The reader.) I wish to speak through this megaphone. The Wisconsin delegation on the day of the long roll call presented me with this megaphone, which they say I may keep as a souvenir of the Fourteenth Continental Congress. I wish to thank the Wisconsin delegation.

MRS. WEED. I wish to offer a vote of thanks to Mrs. Middleton Smith and Miss Wilmuth Gary, who have unselfishly given their time throughout this congress selling souvenirs in the corridor for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund; and also a vote of thanks to the National Cash Register Company, who loaned me a valuable cash register, thus saving the expense of an extra accountant.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

MRS. HODGE. I would like to move a vote of thanks to the tellers who were up all night.

MRS. DELAFIELD. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. And now we want a vote of thanks to the policemen who have kept us in place [laughter], and to the firemen who have served here. I make that motion.

The motion was numerously seconded and unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to offer her personal thanks to that splendid patriotic society which has so kindly favored us with its presence, the Society named for the Colonial Minute Men of Lexington and Concord. [Applause.] The Chair will offer this as a motion.

The motion was numerously seconded and unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The corresponding secretary general is recognized.

Mrs. MANN. I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Main, chairman of the committee on music and decorations.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Delafield and unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, I want to say a word on a matter which has been quite fully discussed already by this congress—the question of the remains of John Paul Jones. No matter how long it was discussed this afternoon, no matter what incidents it gave rise to, we should not descend to levity on that subject. I make no recommendations here as to where he should be buried, that is not the point I have in mind now; but if our ambassador to France found it worth while to expend a great deal of time and a great deal of energy in trying to discover the remains of the great founder of the American navy, that the remains might be brought back to his own land, it seems to me that we should, in respectful mood at least, thank Ambassador Horace Porter for his efforts and aid him in any way we can for the respectful reception of the body of John Paul Jones. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to extend thanks to General Horace Porter, our ambassador, in Paris, would be in order.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move we extend thanks to General Horace Porter.

Miss FORSYTH. And I second the motion and call for a rising vote.

The question was taken and unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. HENRY. I move we adjourn.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We ought not to adjourn without thanking these officers who have been kept here day and night, these two recording secretaries.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They have been thanked.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Mrs. Cahoon and Miss Gerald should be included.

Thereupon, at 11.15, on motion of Mrs. Henry, the Fourteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, adjourned *sine die*, the inspiring strains of "Auld Lang Syne," chanted by the congress, thrilling all hearts with sisterly love and loyalty.

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